

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 162

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

TSAO KUN FIRES FIRST GUN IN MOVE TO OUST PRESIDENT

Chinese Cabinet Resigns in Body,
Charging Li Yuan-hung With
Improper Interference

Ministerial Crisis Not Connected
With Wireless Controversy—
American Outlook Improves

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 7.—The first big gun has been fired in the move to oust Li Yuan-hung and clear the way for the election of Tsoo Kun as President. The Cabinet resigned on Wednesday afternoon, charging that the President had grossly interfered with the proper functioning of the Ministry. The decision to resign jointly came after a two-hour meeting, when the Ministers of Communications, Interior and Justice—all Tsoo Kun men—declared they would resign independently if the others remained.

A long circular telegram cites the constitutional provisions making the Cabinet responsible for carrying on national affairs. It mentions the President's order to the customs administration to pay a total of \$300,000 monthly for parliamentary purposes, without the Cabinet's sanction, and the failure of the President to promulgate Cabinet-prepared mandates making important appointments. It declares events show the Cabinet has lost the President's confidence, which creates a danger because the Cabinet's duties are not clear.

Tsoo Kun Controls Cabinet
The Premier goes to Tientsin with his family. Feng Yuh-siang issued a telegram condemning the President's improper interference.

Friction between the Cabinet and the President has been developing for some time. Anti-Cabinet members of Parliament are in a majority and support the President. An expression of Parliament's confidence in the Cabinet by vote was prevented only by the Cabinet supporters' deliberate absence, preventing a quorum. Tsoo Kun controls the Cabinet and wants the Presidency. The reasons given for the resignation clearly indicate a move to force Li Yuan-hung to resign. Tsoo Kun is the sole remaining candidate.

Recently Li Yuan-hung has shown considerable backbone, winning popular support. He may accept the Cabinet's resignation and hold on. It is unlikely that any good man will accept a Cabinet position in the present confusion, unless in advance the assurance and support of the majority of Parliament are secured.

The result of the crisis will depend first upon Li Yuan-hung's courage and second upon the willingness of decent men to support him in his determination to break the militarists' domination.

Apology Demanded
Much indignation is developing, following the publication of reports that the Japanese fired on a Chinese crowd at Changsha, after the first disturbance quieted down, when anti-Japanese boycotters attempted to prevent the landing of Japanese goods. The tuchun of Hunan—Changsha is the Hunan provincial capital—insists that China demand an apology and an indemnity from Japan.

Publication of the news of the French wireless station at Yannantu has caused much excitement. The Japanese legation is uneasy because the validity of the monopoly claim is destroyed. Americans here feel that the State Department should take a strong stand, demanding that Japan cease its unfriendly action toward America and keep the Nine-Power Treaty. It also should insist that China maintain an open door.

The resignation of the Cabinet is not connected with the wireless controversy, but the effect of the change makes American success more certain. The delay was unquestionably due to improper Japanese influence. If a new Cabinet is named the American Federal Telegraph Company's contract will probably be approved. The Chinese Chambers of Commerce repeat their demand that the Japanese monopoly claim must be invalidated.

Peking Troops Take Shichow
HONG KONG, June 6 (P)—Shichow, about 130 miles north of Canton, was captured yesterday by Peking supporters from Kwangsi, and from the northern provinces. The Shichow garrison is supposed to have escaped toward the East River. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's troops are mobilizing at Yingtak, south of Shichow, and it is reported that fighting will be renewed on the West River.

**BELFAST TO BUILD
NEW STEAMSHIPS**

BELFAST, June 7.—Three steamships for the Royal Mail Line, to be used in the South American service, are shortly to be laid down here. All will be motor-driven.

The advisory committee under the Trade Facilities Act has recommended that the British Government guarantee £2,300,000, to be expended on the material for the vessels, and further guarantees are likely to be given by the Government of Northern Ireland.

MALCOLM BRUCE ACQUITTED
SYDNEY, N. S., June 7.—Malcolm Bruce, editor of the Worker, and Labor candidate for southwest Toronto in the provincial elections, today was acquitted of sedition. The prosecution failed to substantiate the charge that he had declared at a Labor meeting that he hoped to see the red flag substituted for the Union Jack.

Native Activities Cause Much Uneasiness in India

By Special Cable

MUCH uneasiness is expressed at the situation in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts of the Punjab, owing to the murderous activities of the Babbar Khali gangs. One former havidar, on being arrested and on passing through the villages, was greeted by crowds of saluting Sikhs. Extra police have been drafted and also a body of infantry. Possibly mounted troops will also be engaged. The deputy commissioner at Jullundur is under an armed guard. The situation is a bitter commentary on the Punjab Government's policy of tardy arrest and speedy release.

ENGINEERS FORESEE HUGE FUEL SAVING IN POWER MERGER

Back \$5,000,000,000 Plan to
Electrify Nation by "Har-
nessing Water"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cheaper light, heat and power for all the people of the United States, through the utilization of "white coal," as the energy developed by waterfalls is called, is foreseen in the plan of Frank G. Baum, hydroelectric engineer of San Francisco, Cal., to electrify the entire country.

The proposed superpower enterprise, announced at the convention of the National Electric Light Association here yesterday, is the chief topic of conversation among the delegates. It would involve the expenditure, perhaps, of \$5,000,000,000, a sum which, following the reported indorsement of the plan by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Charles P. Steinmetz and other economic and engineering experts, several American bankers are said to have agreed to aid in underwriting. Characterized as the greatest electrification venture ever proposed, Mr. Baum's idea includes a provision for making the consumers owners of the plant and equipment. By merging all the Nation's power, he plans out, an enormous saving in coal would be effected and ultimately, the electrification of all railroads, street railways, factories and other power-using units would be brought about.

Billion Revenue Forecast
These would be connected up with a transcontinental feed line from California to New York and British Columbia to New Orleans. The power of Niagara Falls and other falls and streams, generated by turbines, would be distributed by means of regulators or condensers located every 100 or 200 miles along the main transmission line. The possible annual revenue from the gigantic initial outlay has been estimated at 20 per cent, or \$1,000,000,000. Experts believe that a steady and reasonable profit would flow to the people for hundreds of years. The saving in cost of production and fuel alone, it is said, would make the project pay for itself in a few years.

Gen. Guy E. Tripp, president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, reports that the proposed project, Gov. Clifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania likewise is interested, as was shown in recent correspondence with Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, who set up the argument of states' rights as opposed to the idea of federal jurisdiction over all the waterpower of the Nation.

It is believed that the issue, like prohibition, will be fought out on the floor of the next Congress. Mr. Baum's plans, announced to The Christian Science Monitor by General Tripp, have been issued in the form of an atlas, one of the most interesting features of which is a map showing a single system of 220,000 volt transmission lines covering the whole United States, just as the ordinary home or loft is wired for lights, only the big transmission lines are a few

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

PRESIDENT SHOWS FIRMER ATTITUDE FOR WORLD COURT

Gailor Letter Interpreted as Serv-
ing Notice on "Wobblers"
He Is in Field to Stay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Harding, far from showing any signs of weakening in regard to his stand for American participation in the International Court of Justice, is taking a firmer attitude on the basis of international responsibility.

A letter which he has just written to Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of the Protestant Episcopal Church indicates how deeply he feels on this subject, and his making it public at this time serves as a notice to those who would have him back down that he is in the field to stay and hearten the supporters of this policy of the Administration.

"There are many thousands of thankful citizens, grateful to you for asserting the responsibility of the United States in the affairs of the world. To them it seems a matter of honor that in some way or another we should throw in our influence to rehabilitate the countries of Europe."

Defends His Policy
Thus wrote Bishop Gailor and the President replied:

It is a great satisfaction to have received your note of May 25. You know we are all human enough to have the feeling that the man who agrees with us is the broad-minded and really intelligent person. Not many days ago I made the observation to my newspaper callers that I did not believe any man could confront the responsibility of a President of the United States and yet admit that the idea that it was possible for our country to maintain an attitude of isolation and aloofness in the world.

It is my concern first that there shall be no effective recognition of this fact, and that those who because of their positions are earliest compelled to realize this situation, may be assured the understanding and sympathetic support of the great intelligent public opinion of our country.

Beyond that, I am keenly desirous that the right course shall be found, whereby our favored country may make its largest feasible contribution to the stabilization of civilization, while at the same time surrendering nothing of the advantages and independence which we enjoy. After much of thought, study and conference I reached the conclusion that our adherence to the program of the International Court represented compliance with these conditions.

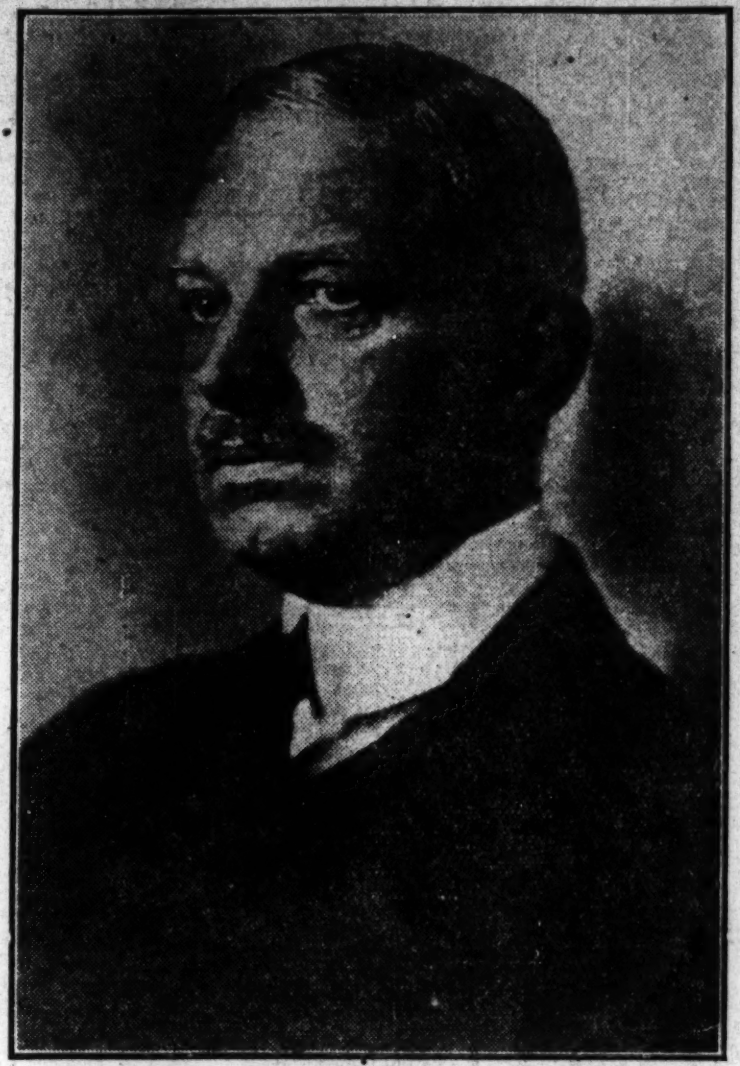
It is a longer step than some would wish us to take in this direction. On the other hand, it is a longer step than some others would wish us to take, but to me it seems to meet the requirements of our peculiar situation, and permits us to take a longer view than some of our part in furthering peace and stability, without entanglement or surrender of cherished policy to which we are long and ardent devotees. I am much gratified to know that in taking this attitude I have seemed to you to deserve the commendation you have so cordially extended.

This letter of the President, issued at the present time, is viewed by those close to the Administration not only as making the President's position known anew to those, like John T. Adams, chairman of the National Republican Committee, who are seeking to align the forces within the party against the President's move, but also to the "wobblers," who are today and there tomorrow and the pseudo-supporters who hint that the World Court proposal must be weighed down with reservations which would practically defeat it.

Among this number observers have ranked James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, upon whose comment after a call at the White House, the publication of the Gailor letter has promptly followed.

Mr. Watson, it is pointed out here, has varied his attitude toward the World Court proposal from time to time. He was at first boldly against it, then held off it entirely, then was moderately for it, it is explained. His talk about reservations at this time is held not to be a friendly act, and his attitude not that of a staunch supporter of the Administration, political observers here say.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)



Photograph © Keystone View Co., New York

Wilhelm Cuno
Chancellor Reasserts Germany's Willingness to Fulfill Allied Demands and
Declares That in the End France Will Have to Pay Cost of Ruhr Invasion

MR. BEDFORD ASKS ASSEMBLY REPEALS 'HANDS OFF' POLICY WISCONSIN DRY ACT

Pleads for Less Interference by
Governments in Business at
"Admen's" Session

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7 (Special).—An appeal for less interference by governments in business, declaring that their functions of regulation do not properly extend to the imposition of the business discretion of government officials against the judgment of those experienced in business, was made by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in a speech before delegates to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here last night.

Mr. Bedford made it plain that the "less interference" plea which appears to be widespread is not a movement toward reaction, nor an effort to restore any conditions which modern business ethics have shown not to be in the public interest and social welfare. He added, "Business must be conducted upon an even higher basis."

Asks for Fair Play
He likened the powers of government to umpires in a baseball game. He said:

Governments should lay down the rules which assure fair play and equal opportunity in the conduct of business, but governments should not attempt to direct the conduct of business itself. The umpires in a baseball game are there to see that the rules are enforced, but they do not attempt to say what should be the batting order of the teams or whether a team shall make four runs, or none, in a specific inning; nor do the umpires attempt to tell a losing team what pinch hitters shall be sent to bat to obtain victory. Is there not a suggestion here which could well be applied to the relationship government should assume to business?

While I believe that business should be conducted upon a higher basis, I believe that business should be conducted upon a higher basis.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

General	Financial	Sports	Features
French Demands German Surrender	High Prices for Texas Wool and Mohair	Big Entry for National Meet	Paisley Abbey Tower Will Be Completed
First	John L. Hamilton—Portrait	Missouri Valley Baseball	Our Young Folks' Page
Tsoo Kun Moves to Oust President	Trading Largely Professional	Yale's Lawn Tennis Team	Editorial Tales
Germany Prepared to Pay, Says Herr Cuno	Railroad Passenger Traffic on Upgrade	Andover's Baseball Outlook	The Page of the Seven Arts
Germany Submits Reparations Note	Taxation Cut Seems Nearer	Miss Collett Keeps Title	The Home Forum
Mr. Bedford Criticizes Federal Interference in Business	High Record for Blast Furnaces	No Improvement in Lancashire Cotton Trade	The Salt of the Earth
President Takes Firmer Stand for World Court	Japan in Manchuria	Retail Cost of Food Higher	Editorials
Cuno			
Engineers Plan to Electrify Nation			
Harvard Party to Visit National Parks			
The World's Great Capitals			
"Medical Politics" Exposed			

GERMANY PREPARED TO PAY TO LIMIT OF ITS CAPACITY; SEEKS PEACE WITH NEIGHBORS

Wilhelm Cuno, in Exclusive Interview With Monitor,
Cites Proof of His Country's Desire to End
the Reparation Imbrolio

Chancellor Affirms That Deliveries in Kind Have Been
Made, Under Versailles Treaty, Up to Value of
About 40,000,000,000 Gold Marks

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
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By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 7.—Germany is prepared to pay reparation to the Allies to its fullest capacity, do everything in its power to re-establish tranquility between it and its neighbors, and insure European peace, the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here in an exclusive interview yesterday. Herr Cuno reviewed in detail the steps he had taken during his chancellorship and cited them as proof of Germany's desire to end the reparation imbrolio. He said:

I came into office in November, 1922. Immediately thereafter began the preparation of a plan for a temporary settlement of the reparation question, which I submitted to the London conference of Dec. 9. It was refused.

I then proceeded to signify to France, through our Ambassador, that we were willing to send three of our most important industrial personages to Paris to discuss the possibility of arriving at an agreement, by which co-operation between Germany and France might be effected. This France refused to accept.

Proposal for Treaty
My next step was a proposal for a treaty between the countries interested in the Ruhr to make war for a term of years without a plebiscite and to ask Washington to act as trustee. This was decided upon in January, 1923, and our proposal had been submitted to the French Government by Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington.

I then prepared a plan for a definite settlement, which contained these two points, and sent the plan by a special delegate to a conference of allied prime ministers in Paris on Jan. 22, simultaneously making it known to the different allied governments through diplomatic channels that our special delegate was in Paris with this plan and was authorized to submit it to the conference and supplement it with a verbal explanation. Our special delegate in Paris was not called upon to present this plan or to give any verbal explanation of our proposal.

The answer to all our efforts to find a full solution of the reparations problem was in the Ruhr invasion. I repeat here what I have said repeatedly in my speeches and other public utterances that Germany is willing to negotiate and to pay reparation to our fullest capacity. But what I cannot do is to promise more than I can pay. It would not be fair to either Germany or France, because only when our people know the fulfillment of the conditions imposed upon them is possible will they do their utmost to fulfill them.

"Useless to Invade Ruhr"
On the other hand, we have had bad experiences during the last three or four years. We accepted the conditions under pressure in order to avoid such an invasion of force as also to spend much unproductive money. It would have been much better if we could have paid France as reparation the money we have spent in the Ruhr. The end of it all will be that France will have to pay the cost, because we were willing to pay up to the utmost of our ability before the Ruhr occupation, just as we are willing to pay now. But since the Ruhr occupation our capacity has been lessened greatly.

On the other hand, France is always claiming compensation for an encroachment by the trade unions on their managerial right to change from one system of spinning to a more economical one. To this the union replies that it is protecting its members against worse conditions involved by the adoption of double spinning, and they will raise this question for the whole industry, not only for Camperdown Works, so as to secure a limitation of the number of spindles worked by one operative.

WOMEN CALLED TO BAR
LONDON, June 7.—The English barriesters will be increased by five women at the forthcoming calls to the bar. Among the five is a member of the high court of India. The total number of women qualified as barristers in England will be 37 when the five are called.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

GERMAN SURRENDER DEMANDED BY FRANCE AS THE FIRST STEP

Franco-Belgian Conference in Brussels Does Not Help
Toward Allied Agreement—Attitude of Great Britain

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 7.—The early end of the Brussels conference, which lasted only a single day, and the apparent paucity of the results, related in a communiqué, would appear to afford an anti-climax. For at least a week, hopes were raised high that Belgium would insist on coming to a Franco-Belgian arrangement capable of being converted into an inter-allied arrangement, with England back into the alliance. It was believed that the Premier, Mr. Theunis, would insist above all on a common reply being sent to the German note.

It did not require much effort on the part of M. Poincaré, the French Premier, to persuade the Belgian Ministers that before wider conversations with England and Italy on the general problem of reparations, it was better to allow the question to ripen and wait for Germany to make propositions worthy of examination. M. Poincaré also persuaded the Belgians that before a common reply, or indeed any reply, to the German note could be sent, passive resistance must cease. The Christian Science Monitor representative has laid the greatest possible stress on the official French view that all attempts at a solution are useless until Germany submits.

Its sincerity will be judged by the abandonment of systematic opposition. In the highest circles this has been laid down as the basic idea in the immediate French policy. Now it has been accepted by Belgium, and it is made the subject of an authoritative announcement. It has, therefore, barred the way to Germany and makes the acceptance of the new offer impossible, unless and until the Germans consent to resume normal work in the Ruhr Valley. The communiqué asserts simply that the governments continued to study the different questions raised by the Ruhr occupation, and wholly maintained their previous decisions, notably as regards the conditions in which the evacuation of the Ruhr will take place after the payment of reparations, and as regards the obligation for Germany

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

DUNDEE JUTE MILL LOCKOUT CANCELLED

By Special Cable

DUNDEE, Scotland, June 7.—The lockout in the jute mills has been cancelled. The employers yesterday decided to localize the dispute to the Camperdown mill, which will remain closed pending a settlement. Endeavors to bring this about will commence immediately. This means 5000 persons will be out of work.

The employers particularly resent what they regard as an encroachment by the trade unions on their managerial right to change from one system of spinning to a more economical one. To this the union replies that it is protecting its members against worse conditions involved by the adoption of double spinning, and they will raise this question for the whole industry, not only for Camperdown Works, so as to secure a limitation of the number of spindles worked by one operative.

WOMEN CALLED TO BAR
LONDON, June 7.—The English barriesters will be increased by five women at the forthcoming calls to the bar. Among the five is a member of the high court of India. The total number of women qualified as barristers in England will be 37 when the five are called.

MR. BEDFORD ASKS
"HANDS OFF" POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

have freedom to grow and prosper. I freely agree that the Government has certain proper functions of supervision and regulation. It has the right to insist upon adequate publicity, it has the right to prevent unfair trade practices, it has the right to prevent injustice, but its functions of regulation do not properly extend to the imposition of the business discretion of Government officials against the judgment of those experienced in the business. Nor do they extend to the right to impose indirect confiscation of property.

Woman Banker Heard

Miss Anna H. Seward, manager of the Women's Department of the National Bank of New York, in an address before the Financial Advertisers' Association here, said: "The only way for women to succeed is to play a woman's part, and it is for that that the banks have taken them on. We have to bow to the west," she said, "in its broader recognition of women in banking, for there women have been named as vice-presidents, and even presidents, of the banks in which they work."

Although President Lou E. Holland of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World was nominated for reelection by the Joint Assembly after the withdrawal of Homer J. Buckley, the original assembly nominee, last night, it was regarded as unlikely that he would be accorded the honor of a unanimous election. The "dove of peace" had not alighted on the steel pier when the delegates began assembling for the general session this morning.

The formal ratification today of the selection of London as the 1924 meeting place of the Advertising Clubs will mark the beginning of an active campaign for the selection of Houston, Tex., for the 1925 meeting. The withdrawal of the Texans at the last moment, in favor of London, so appealed to the British delegation that at a dinner given by them to the Houston club last night formal pledges of reciprocity for next year were given by the representatives of the London-Thirty Club. Honolulu delegates today presented a bid for the 1926 convention.

Boston Art Notes

The annual exhibition of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, continuing through tomorrow, offers an opportunity to see the work of the students in the classes in drawing and painting from casts and life, and in applied design. The showing this year is of particular interest in that it offers fruits of the first full year's work under Anson K. Cross, in whose classes are used his drawing and color glass with which the pupil learns to criticize his own work in drawing and painting from casts and life, and in applied design. The showing this year is of particular interest in that it offers fruits of the first full year's work under Anson K. Cross, in whose classes are used his drawing and color glass with which the pupil learns to criticize his own work in drawing and painting from casts and life, and in applied design.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Canadian Club of Boston, Intercollegiate Club of Boston, and New Brunswick Tourist Association: Joint mass meeting, Ford Hall, 7:30.
Academy of Speech Arts: "An Evening with Plurist," Wesleyan Hall, 681 Boylston Street, 8:15.
Huntington School: Annual dinner under auspices of the Y. M. C. A., 6:30.
Perry Kindergarten Normal School: Dinner, Hotel Vendome.
Massachusetts Estate Exchange: Dinner, Boston City Club, 6:30.
Field and Forest Club: Entertainment, Colonial Club, 6:30.
Rindge Technical School, Cambridge: Graduation exercises, 4:30.
Massachusetts Society: Dinner, American House, 6.

Theaters
Colonial—"Molly Bawn," 8:15.
Copley—"The Likes of 'Er," 8:30.
Keiths—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
St. James—"The Man Who Came Back," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.
Wilbur—"Liza," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Huntington School: Commencement exercises, address by J. Weston Allen, 2:30.
Wentworth Institute: Commencement exercises, 2 to 10.
Boston School Cadets: Annual parade, morning.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Simultaneous broadcasting, 8:55, by WEAF (New York), WGY (Schenectady), KDKA (Pittsburgh), and KYW (Chicago) of the annual meeting of the National Electric Light Association in Carnegie Hall, New York City.
WEAF (New York)—7:30, Talk on personal assets; 7:45, concert by instrumental trio, 8, honest talk, 8:15, lecture, "Old Fifth Avenue," 8:40, recital by Maurice Frank Grand Opera Company.
WGI (Medford Hills)—5:30, Weather forecast; closing stock reports, 8:30, tenor solos; concert by quartet; soprano solo.
WNAC (Boston)—8, Concert by Angelus Glee Club, 10, organ recital.
WJZ (New York)—7:45, Talk on helium, 8:15, "Young Workers' High School," 8:30, society concert; 10, violin solos, 11, time signals and weather forecast, 11:35, piano solo.
WJY (New York)—7:30, Orchestration, 8:30, laughs from life, 9, southern dialect monologues, 10, tenor solos.
WGY (Schenectady)—8:45, Baseball results, 7:30, organ recital, 8:45, soprano solos.

"Pops" Program for Tonight

Coronation March.....Svensden
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
Caribbean Legend.....Wagner
Fantasia, "Die Walkure".....Wagner
Afro-American Folk Songs
Arranged by Agide Jacchia
Baritone Solo, Iago's Credo from "Otello" (Roberto)
Duet for Flute and Clarinet
"Tarantelle".....Saint-Saens
(Messrs. Arthur Brooks and Paul Mimar)
Marche Slave.....Tschakowsky
Selection, "The Defender".....Dunne
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows".....Volstead
Hungarian March.....Berlioz

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FRANCE DEMANDS
GERMAN SURRENDER
AS THE FIRST STEP

(Continued from Page 1)

much feeling for atmosphere and color in landscape. One of his sketches has been bought by Charles Hopkinson. Work done by distant pupils under Mr. Cross by correspondence is of uncommon interest.

The annual exhibition of the art department of Boston University continues through Saturday of this week at 525 Boylston Street.

Etchings by members of the Ringwood (Eng.) Print Society are to be shown at the Concord Art Center from June 10 to Sept. 1. A selected group of paintings and sculpture will remain on view throughout the summer.

RHODE ISLAND LAW
CALLED UNAFFECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7 (Special)—Although leading educators here at first thought that the United States Supreme Court finding—that state laws prohibiting the teaching of foreign languages are unconstitutional—might seriously affect the Rhode Island educational act requiring that all subjects excepting languages be taught in English, a study of the court decision leads members of the local bar to express the opinion that the state act is unaffected by the finding.

"It appears to me," said Walter F. Angell of the law firm of Edwards & Angell, "upon reading the full text of the United States Supreme Court opinion, that all the court held to be unconstitutional in the different state laws which it had under consideration was the provision of those laws which prohibited the teaching of foreign languages. It does not appear to me that the court held that the provisions of these laws requiring other subjects to be taught in the English language were unconstitutional. And as the so-called Peck law does not prohibit, but expressly permits the teaching of foreign languages, I do not think that the decision affects it."

EMPLOYED BOYS'
CAMP TO BE OPENED

The fourth annual Employed Boys' Christian Training Camp will be in session on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of this week at Camp Ousemequin, the boys' camp of the Boston Y. M. C. A., in the town of Halifax, Mass. It will be a state-wide gathering, and will be attended by a large number of boys from many points. The speakers on Friday will include W. R. E. Christian of Cambridge, Clarence H. DeMar, world's champion Marathon runner, Charles Kroll of Boston and E. W. Hearn, state secretary of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. The speakers on Sunday will be J. F. Pineo of Lawrence, Mr. Hearn, Mr. Baker, G. H. Boobrie, executive secretary of the city-wide boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. and the Rev. Sidney Lovett of Boston. In connection with the discussions an attractive athletic program has been arranged.

The speakers on Saturday will include E. H. Hobson of Newport, R. I.; H. T. Baker of New York; W. R. Christian of Cambridge; Clarence H. DeMar, world's champion Marathon runner, Charles Kroll of Boston and E. W. Hearn, state secretary of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. The speakers on Sunday will be J. F. Pineo of Lawrence, Mr. Hearn, Mr. Baker, G. H. Boobrie, executive secretary of the city-wide boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. and the Rev. Sidney Lovett of Boston. In connection with the discussions an attractive athletic program has been arranged.

WOMEN EMPLOYEES
TO BE STATE GUESTS

On Monday, June 11, from 12:30 to 2 p. m., Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston and Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, the two women members of the General Court of Massachusetts, will be the center of attraction at an informal reception to all women employed by the Commonwealth. The reception will be in the House of Representatives Reading Room and will be attended by the Governor and the Speaker of the House.

LOBBY RETURNS FILED

Among the returns filed today with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under the lobby act were \$2000 to Richard E. Stannard of the Arkwright Club, an organization of textile manufacturers; \$1500 to Claude L. Allen as counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce; \$1166 to Henry H. Wilson as agent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and \$1250 to Leland Powers for representing the American Woolen company.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably local showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.
Norfolk and Southern New England: Showers tonight and Friday; no change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Weather Outlook

The outlook is for considerable cloudiness and local showers and thunder storms during Thursday and Friday throughout the eastern states. The temperature will change little during Friday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Atlantic City.....74 Jacksonville.....74
Boston.....64 Kansas City.....64
Albany.....66 Memphis.....72
Buffalo.....62 Nantucket.....60
Calgary.....48 New Orleans.....80
Charleston.....80 New York.....74
Chicago.....68 Philadelphia.....74
Denver.....50 Portland, Me.....58
Des Moines.....58 Portland, Ore.....58
Eastport.....52 San Francisco.....52
Galveston.....62 St. Louis.....72
Hatteras.....73 St. Paul.....70
Helena.....62 Washington.....76

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GERMANS PROPOSE
ANNUITIES' SYSTEM
IN REPARATION NOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

to cease its passive resistance before the examination of any propositions. It is only added that new measures may be taken to increase the pressure and to force Germany to a rapid examination of its position.

At first sight this would appear to dash any hopes of an Allied agreement of settlement with Germany. There are those who suggest that the French have raised the barrier of a demand for the cessation of hostilities in the Ruhr, in order to forestall premature negotiations either with Germany or England. But the claim is not needed. It has been made, perhaps not so definitely for a long time, and what France has in mind is the finding of a formula by which England can associate itself with the French action without the surrender of individual opinion.

Although the new German note now seems doomed to rejection whatever it may contain, although its contents thus become of little interest, the chances of an inter-allied agreement remain and it once an inter-allied agreement can be achieved it will be easier to settle with Germany. England will now be required, if a common reply is indeed framed to join France in declaring to Germany that the continuation of strife is fatal.

Can England accept this contention? There seems no reason why England, without subscribing to the French policy of the Ruhr occupation, cannot intimate to Germany the uselessness of resistance, and, in the interests of world peace, request Germany to capitulate before sending fresh propositions.

So much has been said of the Belgian plan that it might be supposed that the decision which sweeps aside the German offer would be found too draconian by the Belgians. In the course of the short discussion, Mr. Theunis and Henri Jaspard agreed that however desirable was the collaboration of England and Italy, any direct public appeal to Belgium for an announcement of detailed Franco-Belgian plans would appear in the German eyes as indicating a weakening of will. It was in a secret interview, without any witnesses, without the smallest notes being taken, that the ministers expounded their views.

Extreme Secrecy Maintained
On this private part of the conference, complete silence is preserved. The ministers kept up the mystery so far as to leave a back door in order to avoid questions.

Hints are being made in some quarters that perhaps more was decided upon than is now known. If there were any Franco-Belgian suggestion for reforming the Entente, it is obvious that it should be conveyed confidentially, and not by public communication. It is, after all, understood between the ministers that Belgium values its good offices as between England and France? M. Poincaré has always said that he would be happy to engage in conversations whenever the proper moment arrived, but he holds the view that the first thing must be to surrender. This has become almost a fixed idea. France cannot afford not to win. It must have a great moral triumph. Afterward, conversations with the Allies and the conclusion of accords with Germany will be, it is held, comparatively easy. But the triumph first.

Interallied Conversations Likely,
According to Brussels Report

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, June 7.—Without doubt affairs are at an important turning point in the reparations question. The Brussels conference makes this clear. The Belgian ministers have succeeded to a marked degree in inducing M. Poincaré to attempt the reconstitution of a united allied front, in anticipation of the new German offer expected this afternoon. The French Government would like England to recognize the necessity of informing the Germans that there is "nothing doing" unless they give up their passive resistance in the Ruhr.

It is hoped that Stanley Baldwin

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is inclining toward this point of view. The Ruhr occupation will only cease, little by little in proportion to the German payments. The Brussels conference will speak out with renewed firmness on this point. A diplomatic conversation will restart with Brussels, Paris, London and Rome and it is hoped the interallied bloc will be re-formed. This is the desire of Mr. Theunis and Henri Jaspard, who see in it a way to shorten the occupation which they regard as a means rather than an end. The news is being received here during the conference of the terms of the new German note, which a well-informed Belgian declares will be less acceptable than the earlier one. All these circumstances tend to favor united allied action for the future.

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The character of the settlement as a whole. A method of payment can only be arranged in direct consultation with those who are to receive payment. The guarantees can only be worked out in detail with the collaboration of those whom they are intended to serve.

"For the solution of all these questions, oral discussion is essential. Germany acknowledges her liability to make reparation. The German Government repeats its request that a conference be summoned to decide how it may best discharge it."

The Reparations Commission originally decided that Germany, under the provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty, should be assessed damages for her aggressions in the sum of 132,000,000,000 gold marks.

Germany always has asserted that this amount was far beyond its ability to pay and its first counter-proposal was 30,000,000,000 gold marks (\$7,500,000,000), payable at the rate of \$240,000,000 annually for five years, with a new arrangement of liquidation to be worked out after the period.

The offer was conditional on Upper Silesia being awarded to Germany and the restoration of Germany's commercial privileges throughout the world. Its second tender was almost identical with the first as regards the amount to be turned over to the Allies. It also agreed to pay the equivalent of a 12 per cent tax on exports, but not in accordance with the requirements of the Allies.

In April, 1921, came an offer of 50,000,000,000 gold marks, 1,000,000,000 of which was to be paid immediately and the remainder to be liquidated in annuities running over a long period of time, ultimately bringing the total accrued interest up to 200,000,000,000 gold marks. A large international loan to Germany was contemplated in this offer.

Then, in January, 1922, came the famous meeting of the allied prime ministers in Paris at which the differences between Andrew Bonar Law, then British Prime Minister, and M. Poincaré, the French Premier, on the question of reparations became more accentuated. The British and French were agreed as to fixing the reparations figure at 50,000,000,000 gold marks and also on the question of comprehensive financial control generally. They were in direct opposition, however, on the question of penalties.

The last offer made by Germany was for a total indemnity payment of 30,000,000,000 gold marks, the amount to be liquidated by 1931 through the aid of international loans. All the Allies immediately rejected it.

MICHIGAN TO ISSUE BONDS

LANSING, Mich., June 7.—A \$500,000 bond issue for highway construction in the fiscal year 1923-24 has been authorized by the State Administrative Board.

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(Continued from Page 1)

hundred miles apart as they extend across the country, instead of a few miles apart as they appear in the wiring of the ordinary building.

Possibilities Incalculable
The possibilities of electric superpower from waterfalls, it is said, are incalculable. Its use in time, it is pointed out by some, might bring about the virtual abolition of wood and coal for fuel.

After reviewing the electric power development of the United States and the problems raised by the World War, Mr. Baum, through his New York representative, C. W. Price, made the following statement: "The best course for the power industry is the use of natural water-power sources as far as practical, and the purpose of saving human energy, coal, oil, and other resources, as well as to multiply capacities. Electric power is an aid to production of raw material, to transportation, manufacture and the utilization of the products of industry. The electric system is also a complete system for the production, transmission and distribution of energy, which may be utilized as necessary, convenience or luxury and add to our pleasure, comfort and safety."

Points to Coal Saving
The chief merits of hydroelectric development and transmission are that they tend to stabilize rates for power uses, and therefore tend to extend the use of electric power; tend to equalize rates between larger and smaller cities, reducing the smaller cities in each regional district there would be distributing companies, with the management close to the consumers to be responsive to their needs. There should be consolidated a large number of the smaller plants now supplying power especially to small cities, with local plants being inefficient with the larger supply systems in existence.

The economic unit for such a transmission system as proposed would have a capacity of about 300,000 kilowatts, or 400,000 horsepower, over a double circuit lower line. With such a transmission system available it is recommended that the power supply for the United States be worked out practically by dividing the country into large regional power districts. In each regional district there would be distributing companies, with the management close to the consumers to be responsive to their needs. There should be consolidated a large number of the smaller plants now supplying power especially to small cities, with local plants being inefficient with the larger supply systems in existence.

Association Plans Scholarships
Perfection and standardization of the operation of meters measuring current to consumers is the aim of the electrical industry of the United States, according to reports given at the second meeting of the technical section of the association. To this end, the report continues, the industry is co-operating with state universities and educational institutions all over the country to establish short courses in metering. These courses take up the construction as well as the operation of such devices.

The benefits derived from the electrification of the farm field within the

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NEW LAW REQUIRES
ATTENTION BE GIVEN
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Directors of co-operative banks in Massachusetts must not neglect their duties or their offices will be declared vacant, according to a law passed at the last session of the Legislature and becoming effective today. The new act places them on a similar basis with trustees of savings banks.

The new statute provides that "every officer and director when appointed or elected shall take oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties devolving upon him, and the fact that the oath has been taken shall be entered in the records of the corporation." It is further provided that the individual must take the oath within 30 days of election or appointment. Six consecutive months of neglect of duties will result in making the office vacant.

GIFT TO MIDDLEBURY
OF \$25,000 ANNOUNCED

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 7.—An announcement of a gift of \$25,000 to the Middlebury College endowment fund from Edward S. Harkness of New York City was made at campaign headquarters today. This brings the total to date up to approximately \$775,000.

Solicitation for the \$225,000 yet to be raised will continue, and it is hoped that by commencement, June 18, a large part of this will have been subscribed. To secure a contingent gift of the general education board, it is necessary that the college raise the million by July 1. This gift of \$25,000 is included in the announced total to date.

SCHOOL PROLONGED;
SNOW IS RESPONSIBLE

Summer vacation for boys and girls in the schools of some of the towns in Massachusetts will still be a thing to look forward to after the schools in other towns have closed their doors. The law provides that the school year in every elementary school shall be at least 160 days.

Last winter, however, snow filled many of the roads and winter holidays were prolonged. Now those days must be made up in many localities, and the youthful students at Windsor in the Berkshires have been going to school on Saturday since early in May to make up for lost time.

TRINITY EDITORS ELECTED

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7.—C. Edgar Cunningham of Hartford, Conn., has been elected editor-in-chief of the Trinity Tripod, the weekly undergraduate publication at Trinity College, and George Malcolm-Smith of Haverhill, Mass., has been elected managing editor.

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"SHRINE LADIES" PLAY BIG PART IN WASHINGTON CONVENTION

Doing Effective Work Behind Scenes—Entertainment Alone Occupies Much Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Shrine convention may appear to be pretty much of a man's affair, so far as the spotlight goes; but here and there are evidences that the women of the Eastern Star and the wives of local Shriners are getting in quiet but effective work behind the scenes.

While the Shriners are pitching their tents in the capital, attending sessions of the Imperial Council and the crowding events of each day, their wives are the guests of the women's hostess committee, under the direction of Mrs. Leonard P. Steuart, wife of the Imperial Potentate of Almas Temple. There are no busier people in Washington this week than the official hostesses. To each five or six visiting ladies is assigned one hostess, whose duty it is to meet them on their arrival, take them to the various luncheons and dinners being given for women connected with the Shrine, or the Eastern Star, and see that their time in the "Mecca of 1923" is properly filled with sight-seeing and attending the functions of Shrine week.

"The women's committee, 140 members strong, have forgotten homes, husbands and children for this one week to devote their time to assuring the success of the Shrine session," said Mrs. Steuart, speaking of the work of the women's committee.

Eastern Star's Task

The local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Tillie Chauncey is Grand Matron, has borne the brunt of the efforts to have the crowds of Shriners' wives and relatives adequately cared for during their stay in the capital. There are 12,000 members in the Washington branch of the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Chauncey declares that every one of them has a definite job to do in connection with the week's festivities. Plans for their part in the activities were drawn up in collaboration with Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, chairman of the pageant committee and one of the prominent "men behind the scenes" for Shrine week.

The first task he assigned to Mrs. Chauncey and her helpers was that of selling the official souvenir book, which deals with the history of Masonry from its beginning, and is said to bring together in compact form the most complete data yet collected on the subject. It also contains views

of Washington, and a number of original verses. The book was prepared by a woman—Mrs. Minnerode Andrews.

Souvenir Badges

Down along Pennsylvania Avenue, known this week as the "Road to Mecca," is a line of gayly decorated booths at which official souvenir badges are being sold by Eastern Star members, each chapter having charge of a booth.

One of the most elaborate events of the week—the marine pageant, "The Congress of the Seas," was executed under the direction of the women behind the Shrine convention, being the only feature of the week directly managed by women. Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest conceived and worked out the idea of the pageant—a representation of the most famous



A BUSINESS VENTURE.

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SHRINERS' COUNCIL GRANTS CHARTER FOR ONE NEW TEMPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

the closing day's round of festivities will come tonight, when there will be a parade and pageant depicting in 30 floats epochal events in American history in which Masons took a prominent part. Sections of the procession will be devoted to departments of the Government having to do with the national defense and to Indians, cowboys and cowgirls.

The throng of visitors—there are 140,000 registered Shriners and some 200,000 other persons visiting the city—evidenced cordial appreciation of the parade of uniformed organizations of the Shrine last night.

Prolonged Applause

These pilgrims from the four corners of North America, dressed in costumes modeled after the gaudy fashions of the Arabians, evoked prolonged applause as they swung down "The Road to Mecca," which is covered by a stream of light from 35,000 electric light bulbs in the Shrine colors of red, gold and green.

Many of the temples equipped their marchers with vari-colored electric battery lamps. Some wore lights on their shoes, a bulb of different color on each foot, while others had

temple, and Mrs. Harding reviewed the procession from their box in the "Garden of Allah." With them were Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, the new Imperial Potentate, Conrad V. Dykeman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Christian Jr.; Col. C. O. Sherrill, the President's aide; Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Gen. John J. Pershing.

Ovation for Mr. Wilson

At another spot—Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue—Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson were interested onlookers from their automobile parked at that corner. Their arrival, as the head of the parade reached their position, was the signal for an ovation from the crowd, bringing to thought the cheers that Mr. Wilson received during the war days.

Immediately after the pageant tonight the "Road to Mecca" will be turned into a dance floor. From the Capitol to the Treasury the avenue has been divided into 48 parts, one for each of the states. The music will be furnished by two of the visiting bands, who will alternate in playing popular dance music. The music will be carried along the avenue by scores

ships in history and story, manned by the personages whose exploits made them renowned. Mrs. Chauncey was in charge of the personnel for the pageant, and all the work of assembling and building the floats was as directed by women working under her.

To a member of the Eastern Star goes the honor of representing Miss Columbia on the Star-Spangled Banner float, which is one of the features of the historical parade Thursday night. The order will be represented also by two women's drill teams, the Monumental Chapter of Baltimore and Washington's Bethlehem Chapter. These drill teams, each composed of about 40 women uniformed in white satin and red, are marching at the special request of General Fries.

Many Social Events

Social events a-plenty are on the calendar for the "Shrine ladies." In some of them, they are being entertained with the Shriners; in others, they meet at their own dinners and luncheons with no men present. On Monday night, a banquet and reception to the Imperial Potentate, Divan and ladies, to the general committee and ladies, and to the district commissioners and ladies was given at the Washington Hotel. On Tuesday the ladies of the 1923 Shrine committee entertained at a luncheon to the ladies of the Imperial Representatives, at the same time that the Imperial Representatives themselves were luncheoning at the Washington.

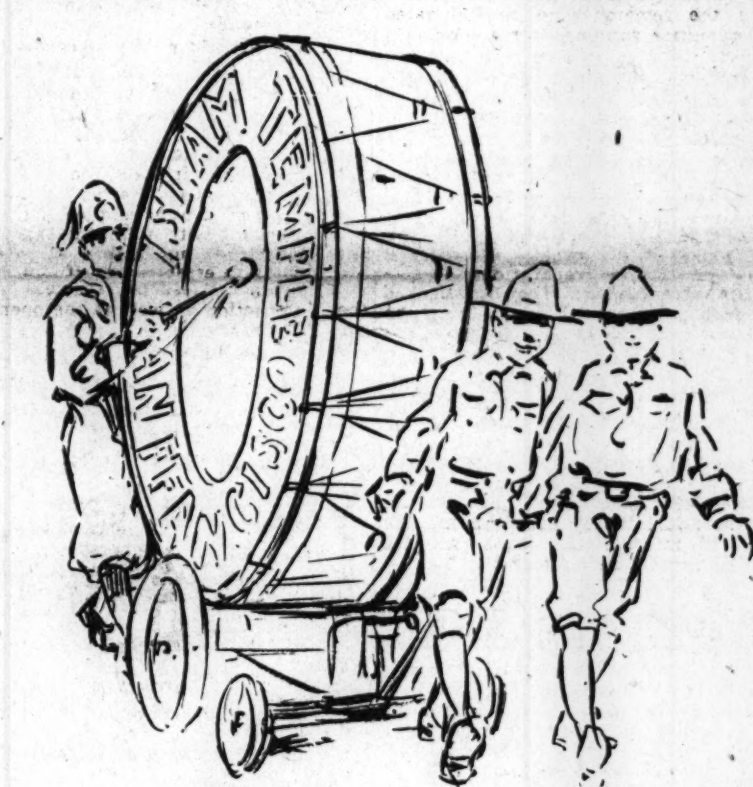
Mrs. James S. McCandless, wife of the Imperial Potentate, was the guest of honor at a large banquet last night by Mrs. Steuart and the ladies of Almas Temple at the Wardman Park Hotel. Wives of all the members of the Imperial Line and wives of the representatives to the Imperial Council will attend. The wife of the incoming Imperial Potentate, C. V. Dykeman, will be honored by a tea given Thursday afternoon by the ladies of the local Shrine committee, at which all visiting ladies will be present.

Thirteen Singing Bodies

Organize Shrine Chanters

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 7.—Since music is recognized as an important feature of Shriners' activities, leaders of 13 singing bodies of the various temples have met here and organized the Shrine Chanters of North America. A constitution and by-laws were unanimously adopted for approval at the next session of the Imperial Council.

Almas Temple Glee Club acted as host. Arnold Spencer of Murat Temple, Indianapolis, Ind., was elected president, and other officers elected were: Vice-president, W. Stanley



ENORMOUS BASS DRUM CARRIED BY THE ISLAM TEMPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO

Hawkins, Damascus Temple, Rochester, N. Y.; recording secretary, John Frolinger, Irem Temple, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Ned Nelson, Murat Temple, and treasurer, Paul T. Robinson, Irem Temple.

The discussion brought out that only two kinds of uniformed organizations were recognized by the Imperial Council—bands and patrols.

TWO PROBLEMS BEFORE NEGRO

Fitness and Recognition Emphasized at Hampton Graduation

HAMPTON, Va., June 7 (Special).—James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address at the commencement exercises at Hampton Institute, declared that the Negro problem, which is an American problem, involved for the Negro group two important problems, one of obtaining individual fitness and the second of winning recognition for fitness in terms of American citizenship.

J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia, a Hampton trustee, who recently returned from the Ruhr, said the French invasion is an economic failure, and that Americans fail to realize how much entangled they are in European affairs through the great loans, which are the greatest international transactions of history. He declared that the World Court must be lifted out of politics, and that the United States should accept Lord Robert Cecil's challenge to enter the League of Nations.

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, presented the first group of candidates for the degree of bachelor of science in agricultural education and presented secondary school diplomas to 88 boys and girls.

Along the Road to Mecca

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7.—KISMET TEMPLE Nobles from Brooklyn took a hint from the Russian Chauve Souris and dressed themselves up as wooden soldiers. They were loudly cheered along the line of march at the two parades, and the President and Mrs. Harding were much amused at their burlesque of a Russian Cossack dance, given before the presidential reviewing stand.

A daily six-page newspaper, published on board the special trains of Medina Temple from Chicago, is perhaps the most ambitious undertaking by any of the visiting Shrine delegations. The paper has appeared regularly each day since the Medina special pulled into the Washington yards. It is called the "Medinah Daily Bugle," and is filled with news of the doings of Medina Nobles during their stay in Mecca.

The dances of old Mexico with all their fire and grace were exhibited before a large and admiring audience by Nobles and their accompanying "women folk" from El Maida Temple of El Paso, Tex. The dancers marked off a space on the sidewalk before a down-town newspaper office, and to the music of the El Maida band gave a number of folk dances, which were pronounced one of the most beautiful and entertaining "stunts" of the week's convalescence.

Trying to find something a little different in costume, which would appear striking even in the midst of the barbaric color display of the Shrine costumes, Nobles of Tripoli Temple from Milwaukee hit upon the idea of formal evening dress for the night parade. They made a distinguished and contrasting group among the brilliant-hued marchers from other temples.

Inspired by the example of other Shrine temples which have developed band units of almost professional quality, Hejaz Temple of Greenville, S. C., has advertised for "a band leader who will move to Greenville and make his home there, so that he may develop the Shrine band of that place into a more perfect organization." The advantages of Greenville as a place to live in are sketched to prospective band leaders by the Hejaz Nobles.

Jerusalem Temple of New Orleans brought to Washington as part of

color of Shrine festivities, have found time in their round of merrymaking to go out past the quiet S Street home of Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Wilson has come in actual contact with the convention several times—from his automobile he watched the parade last night, and in the afternoon he appeared at a window of his home in response to a serenade by the Hejaz



IMPROVED GLEE CLUBS MEET YOU EVERY FEW YARDS.

Temple band of Greenville, S. C. The band opened with "Dixie," and Mr. Wilson called out, "Won't you play 'The Star-Spangled Banner'?" With all the enthusiasm of which it was capable the band played the national anthem, and at the close gave three ringing cheers for the former President and three cheers for Mrs. Wilson. "We are 100 per cent for you in South Carolina!" called out Captain Foster of the Hejaz Patrol to the figure in the window, as the crowd departed.

No one need have been kept away from Washington by apprehension that he would not find accommodation. There is ample room for all. Large unoccupied mansions have been temporarily equipped, and the Friends School was closed a

week earlier than scheduled, and placed its buildings at the disposal of the Shrine committee.

One of the private houses was let to a Shrine party from Richmond, Va. Through a misunderstanding the women of the party arrived without a key to the house, and as their Shriners husbands were on patrol, there was no way to get in communication with them. So they sat on the steps to wait. From houses in the neighborhood there instantly went forth invitations to accept hospitality.

Finally, the key arrived, and immediately the word Acca, name of the

CANADIAN NOBLES HAVE CANDIDATE

J. F. Reid of London, Ont., Indorsed for Outer Guard

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Canada Shrinedom, numbering 20,000 members, is represented at the convention of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, by 1000 Nobles, and many of them are accompanied by wives or friends.

The Canadians have been doing some effective work in addition to taking their just part in the merrymaking with the Nobles in the United States. Without any blare of trumpets, the representatives to the session of the Imperial Council from "across the line" journeyed to Arlington and paid their respects to the unknown American soldier. They laid their flowers, stood for a few moments and then departed.

The Canadians would like to see another Noble from their country elected Imperial Potentate. Back in 1905 Henry Collins of Ramesses Temple, Toronto, Ont., reached that exalted position.

Now Canadians are supporting J. F. Reid, Potentate of Mercha Temple of London, Ont., to be chosen Imperial Outer Guard at the meeting next June at Kansas City, Mo. Eight years later Mr. Reid would automatically become Imperial Potentate, having passed in that time through the various offices leading to the ranking position. A meeting of Canadian delegates was held here to organize the campaign on behalf of their candidate.

Canada is represented in the present convention by delegates from nine temples. They are Kharطوم of Winnipeg, Man.; Wa Wa of Regina, Sask.; Al Azhar of Calgary, Alta.; Gizeh of Victoria, B. C.; Luxor of St. John, N. B.; Philae of Halifax, N. S.; Mocha of London, Ont.; Karnak of Montreal, Que.; Ramesses of Toronto, Ont.

Mocha brought a band of 30 pieces and a patrol of 40 men, Karnak brought a band of 25 players and a patrol of 30, and Ramesses has a band of 30 pieces and a patrol of 35 men.

HOME FOR FORMER EMPRESS

BILBAO, Spain, June 7.—Zita, former Empress of Austria, together with her children and Archduchess Marie Josefa, mother of the late Emperor Charles, has taken possession of the palace at Lequetio, formerly owned by Count Torrejuna, which was presented to her by public subscription. The local authorities of the fishing village organized a reception in honor of the event.

EDMONTON TO PIPE GAS 75 MILES

EDMONTON, Alta., May 28.—Contract for the pipe line to bring gas to Edmonton from the Viking field, a distance of 75 miles, has been awarded to Ford, Dacon & Davis Engineering Company of New York, by the Northern Alberta Gas and Development Company.

KLEENKUP
A Paper Cup for Hot Drinks
D. L. TAYLOR 1240 W. 8th St. Cleveland, O.

BOYD'S
"Famous in a Day"
416-418 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Just below Court Street
Specializing in Coats, Suits, Dresses and Fur of the latest kind.
POPULAR PRICES

Chic Outfits for Children

Crepe dress	\$10.50
Hat	\$3.50
Toy	\$1.00

Chintz frocks for girls of all ages.
Exquisite marking of household linens.

Needlework Shop
Y. W. C. A.
32 E. 48 St., N. Y. C.

ITINERANTS TAXED IN PENNSYLVANIA

New Law Makes "Temporary" Merchants Obtain Licenses

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 7 (Special).—The itinerant merchant who goes to Philadelphia from New York with a lot of merchandise, which he either has imported or bought at a sale, and who sells it from a room temporarily hired in a hotel or on a prominent street to the detriment of the regular retail establishments, will be put on the same footing as other merchants by the operation of the Transient Retail Merchants Bill, which has just been passed and has become a law through the signature of Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

The bill, drawn by James Collins Jones, counsel for the Chamber of Commerce, and backed by business groups, provides for the licensing of all persons temporarily engaged in the business of retail merchandising, with a fee of from \$25 to \$200 per month. It does not apply to traveling salesmen of reputable concerns, but to men who have been accustomed to hiring rooms for a short period and who, by driving campaign, sold large quantities of merchandise without paying taxes for the privilege.

EAT SKINNER'S
The Superior
EGG NOODLES

SEND FOR A JAR OF

Champée
MUSHROOM PASTE
and free Recipe Book
Price 35c (Stamps accepted)
Huguel Mushroom Plantation
New York City, N. Y.

Wedding and Anniversary Gifts



Useful Gifts Are Appreciated
Electric Grills \$12.50, Hot Point
Electric Irons \$6.25 to \$8.95,
Electric Toasters \$5.50 to \$8.00,
Thermos Carafes \$6.00 to \$9.50.
Headquarters for Table Cutlery

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY
63 Summer Street, Boston

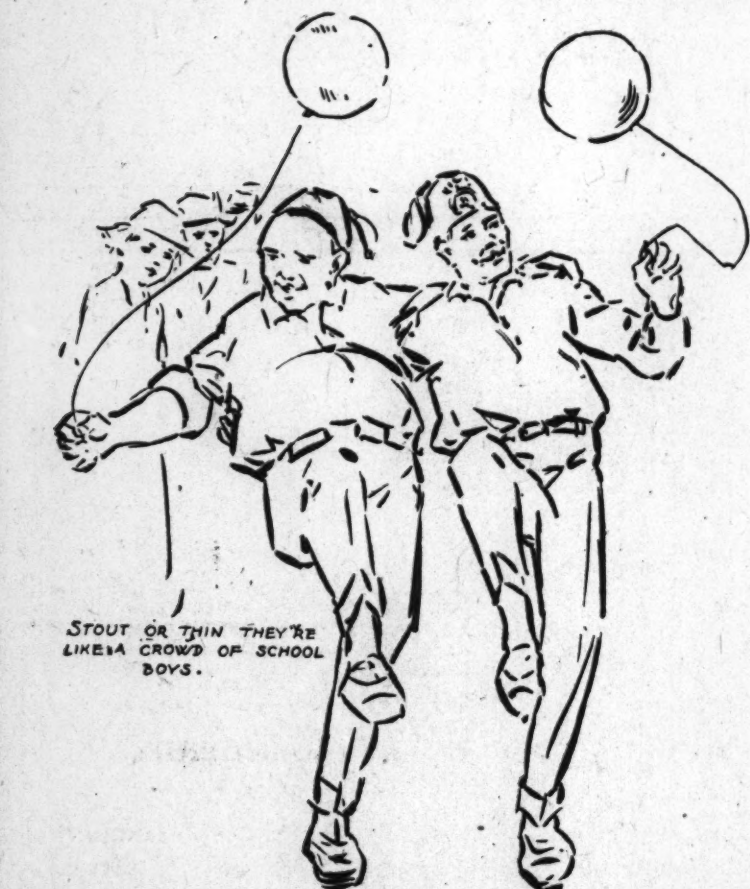
For Graduation
A
Waltham Watch
Chain and Knife for \$45.00

REAGAN, KIPP COMPANY
162 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Quality Merchandise Properly Priced
Next to Keith's Theatre

Holeproof Hosiery
Men's Women's Children's
featuring—
New Elastic Rib Top
Holeproofs—the perfect stocking for women.

Complete stocks new
Elastic Rib Top
Holeproofs for women
SILK
Including the popular shades.
Seamless and Mock Seam.
Box of 3 Pairs.....\$4.75
Full Fashioned Pure Dye
Silk. Box of 3 Pairs.....\$6.75
LISLE—Black, white, cordovan. Box of 3 Pairs.....\$2.25
SILK-FACED—Black, white cordovan. Box of 3 Pairs.....\$3.00

TALBOT CO.
395-403 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON



STOUT OR THIN THEY'RE LIKEA CROWD OF SCHOOL BOYS.

lamps on their shoulders or their heads. Marchers of Ismaelia Temple of Buffalo, N. Y., had illuminated representations of buffaloes on their hats. Others had the names of their temples brilliantly lighted, and the Milwaukee Temple augmented the flood of light from the overhead system with torches.

The President, Noble Warren G. Harding, wearing the fez of Aladdin

of amplifiers, and broadcast throughout the country.

Thus will this dance portray the states stepping in harmony between the national Capitol and the Treasury Building. The estimate is that 300,000 persons will participate in this event. The 1923 Shrine convention will come to a close with the assembled multitude joining in singing "America."

DEFENSE PLANNED FOR MINIMUM WAGE

Consumers' League Considers Methods to Strengthen Employment Laws

Defense of the minimum wage laws of Massachusetts and the enactment of a Federal amendment to the Constitution specifically empowering the states and Congress to enact laws to forbid the employment of any person at wages less than sufficient for normal maintenance, were propositions discussed at a meeting held at 4 Joy Street last evening by members of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts and several invited wage experts. Miss Mary C. Wiggin, executive secretary of the league, had called the meeting to discuss the present situation in view of the recent adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court on the minimum wage law in the District of Columbia in anticipation of a meeting of the National Consumers' League to be held in New York next Tuesday, which she is to attend.

The discussion, in which Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School; Larue Brown, member of the first Massachusetts wage commission; Prof. Jane Newell of Wellesley, and several others, took part, ranged around whether Massachusetts should remain passive while other states modify their wage laws to conform to those of this State which have withstood legal scrutiny, or insist upon the revision as it is abiding a possible revision by the Supreme Court of its decision.

Miss Wiggin, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said today: "I wanted to represent correctly Massachusetts next week in the conference of the National Consumers' League. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia minimum wage case makes it necessary for the league to consider what steps should next be taken. It is proposed to discuss in New York next week the following propositions: "First—A period of waiting in readiness to defend the State laws as they are. This policy is Prof. Felix Frankfurter's.

"Second—Four proposals from which the League seems to have been excluded by its articles of incorporation. These are the proposals of Senators Simeon D. Fess and William E. Borah to require a fixed minimum of votes for a veto upon a statute as unconstitutional, and also Senator Robert M. La Follette's suggestion that a federal law should stand if Congress passes it by a two-thirds majority after the Supreme Court has vetoed it.

"Third—Labor's proposal, a blanket measure as follows: An Amendment of the Federal Constitution for the purpose of insuring protection of social legislation and the rights of labor. This is an amendment easier to name than to draft.

"Fourth—A tentative proposal for a Federal Amendment specifically empowering the States and Congress to enact laws to forbid the employment of any person at wages less than for maintenance.

"Miss Florence Kelley, the National Consumers' League secretary, says: 'We dare not wait until the annual meeting before trying to get the collective thought of our leaders as to the most practical and valuable program for the League.'

COAL DIFFICULTIES LAID TO MONOPOLY
Action by Federal and State Governments Is Recommended

Monopoly of supply, monopoly of service in mining and transportation by reason of the labor unions and inadequate and poorly regulated transportation service, were assigned as the reasons for the unsatisfactory supply of anthracite coal in New England at a hearing Tuesday night at the Massachusetts State House before the special coal investigating committee established by the Legislature.

At the evening hearing there was more interest exhibited and more proposals made than at the morning session when one citizen presented his views. F. W. Merrick of the United Improvement Association; Raymond F. Delano of the Dorchester Board of Trade, and Mrs. Eva M. Livingston of the Boston League of Women Voters addressed the committee.

Mr. Merrick took up several of the general aspects of the coal situation and filed a brief with the committee. He urged the committee to approve the proposal advanced by Eugene C. Hultman, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, that money be appropriated by the State for investigation by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of possible substitutes for anthracite and how best to use them to obtain maximum heat-value and economy. He endorsed the idea of bringing about

the early filing of orders by the coal-consuming public in anticipation of the winter.

In his brief, Mr. Merrick proposed that the commission devise and recommend some plan by which orders from reputable customers to their regular dealers might be made legal acceptances, which the dealers could use to finance their buying campaign. If the financial end of the business could thus be provided for there would no longer be any excuse for holding off orders until the fall, with the resulting congestion. The brief also urged the commission to devise some workable plan for adoption by the Federal Government "by which fair means of production and transportation might be assured."

ROTARIANS HEAR OF MINERS' WORK

Mr. Cushing Describes Improvement Benefiting Workers

Work in American coal mines has been so specialized in the past decade that now a miner only does one or two of the processes which in the past he performed in addition to six or seven others, declared George H. Cushing before the Boston Rotary Club luncheon yesterday, speaking in behalf of the bituminous operators' special committee. Subdivision of work has caused the disappearance of what was known as the "practical miner." The work today, he said, is done by a succession of gangs, which move from room to room, doing a little work in each.

The only men who remain in one room are the shovelers and these are in no sense skilled men. This subdivision of work, according to Mr. Cushing, is of great importance in considering the miners' wages, for the pay they receive is not that for skilled workers, but unskilled workers.

Men living in West Virginian mining camps, he said, get 67.5 cents out of every dollar paid for bituminous coal. These men still pay \$2 per month per room for their houses; pay nothing for electric light; get their coal for \$2 per month, regardless of the amount they use; get their garage for \$2 per month; pay their family doctor bill for \$1 to \$1.50 per month, and have their family dental bill canceled.

Mr. Cushing charged the miners' union with seeking nationalization of the mines, which, in his opinion, would mean a return to conditions approximating feudalism.

SHOWING OF GERMAN ASSETS IS ADVOCATED

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—Germany has huge assets in South America and other parts of the world, which should be brought to light, and used to meet the obligations of that country under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, James C. Hamlen, of this city, commissioner from Maine to the Brazilian International Exposition, who has just returned from an extensive tour of conference yesterday at which George H. Dresser, general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reiterated the company's refusal to meet the operators' demands.

No provision was made for future meetings, and the members of the wage-scale committee returned to their several towns to make preparations for the strike referendum.

SUBMARINE CHASERS BOUGHT FOR FISHING

Submarine chasers, built during the World War by the United States Government and since sold for approximately \$1000 apiece, are being converted into fishing boats.

CUSTOM SHIRTS 3 FOR \$15.00
Fit Better and Wear Better

Announcing Advance Summer Footwear for Men, Women and Children

Jewelry—Diamonds Green Watches
Hugh Connolly & Son
State and Griswold, Detroit

PIANOLA Player-Pianos
VICTROLAS and Records
Everything in the Realm of Music, Convenient Terms, Service You'll Like.
Grinnell Bros.
35 STORES HEADQUARTERS
1513-21 WOODWARD AVE.
DETROIT

WAGE LAW TEST CASE FORWARDED

Municipal Court Imposes \$100 Fine in Newspaper Trial and Appeal Is Taken

Marking the first step in an important legal action in connection with the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law, the Boston Evening Transcript pleaded guilty, in the Boston Municipal Court, to the charge of refusing to publish an advertisement from the commission announcing the refusal of a Boston retail store to abide by the minimum wage decree in the women's clothing industry. A fine of \$100, the minimum provided under the law, was imposed and appeal was immediately taken.

Albert Hurwitz, assistant Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, represented the State, and Miss Lillian J. Halsey, investigator for the commission, acted as plaintiff on behalf of the commission. Felix Rackemann of the firm of Dunbar & Rackemann represented the newspaper as counsel, and George S. Mandell was defendant in behalf of The Boston Evening Transcript.

It was put in as evidence that on May 14 the commission advised the Boston firm for failure to comply with the decree handed down a year previously. The advertisement was published in several newspapers, but publication was refused by the Transcript. It was pointed out that the law provides that "any newspaper refusing or neglecting to publish the findings, decrees or notices of the commission at its regular rates for the space taken shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100."

To the charge of having violated this provision of the statute a plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$100 was imposed. Appeal was taken to the Superior Court, where it is expected that the case will be reached next month. From this court, by an agreement of facts, it is expected that appeal will be taken to the Supreme Judicial Court for a decision on the advertising phase of the act.

The case before the Supreme Court, it is expected, will center largely in the second provision of the law with respect to advertisements. This provision states that "no member of the commission, and no newspaper publisher, proprietor, editor or employee thereof, shall be liable to an action for damages for publishing the name of any employer, as provided for in this chapter, unless such publication contains some willful misrepresentation."

The question before the Supreme Court will not be that of the validity of the entire act. This has been held constitutional by the 44, 1915. The decision will be directed to the advertising phase, on which the court did not rule, except to state that the act could stand without these provisions, and that they are "left entirely open for future consideration."

STATE TO INCREASE MOTOR TEST STAFF

Oral and physical examinations for those who passed the written examinations of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission for eligibility as examiners for the motor vehicle registry will be held on June 15, it was announced today. Eight additional appointments are possible under the law, and the number of applicants for licenses demands a large force.

Everything for the Business Man or Woman
The Richmond & Backus Co.
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

New Equipment—New Management
The same quality work.
Main 3037
Colonial Laundry
Detroit
H. M. Jewett, Pres.
E. L. Cousino, Gen. Mgr.

Announcing Advance Summer Footwear for Men, Women and Children

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Hugh Connolly & Son
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1513-21 WOODWARD AVE.
DETROIT

verted, with considerable success, into fishing vessels. The V-4 brought the Government \$1000 and the V-5 \$1146, according to records filed in the registry department of the Customs House. Two of these craft, the V-4 and the submarine chaser 245, were resold to Busalacchi Brothers of Boston. They have been renamed the Mao III and Mao IV, respectively. The latter has just been converted into a type of fishing trawler that promises great success in the industry, and may preface a fleet of similar vessels. Logging 13 miles an hour, and driven by only a 100 horsepower crude oil engine, the vessel possesses the advantage of being able to make fast and frequent trips to catch favorable markets.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS FAIL IN MOVE TO KEEP ORGANIZATION NAME

Falling several thousand short of obtaining the necessary 15,000 certified signatures, the Liberal Republican League and the Massachusetts Federation of Good Government Clubs have been unable to carry out their plans to bring to referendum in Massachusetts the act passed at the recent session of the Legislature prohibiting the use by any organization of the name of any major political party except with the permission of the state committee of the party.

The 90-day period allowed for completing the circulation of referendum petitions expired Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. At that time only slightly more than 8000 certified names had been obtained, although it was declared that many more had been obtained but not in time for certification.

The effect of this act will be to dissolve, in name, at least, the Liberal Republican League, which played an active part in the recent political campaign in opposition to the re-election of Henry Cabot Lodge as United States Senator from Massachusetts. The new law, in fact, was an outgrowth of this activity. The preliminary petition of 10 names required in connection with a move for referendum included the names of four former Governors and four former Attorneys-General.

FREE FLOWER SHOW TO BE GIVEN SATURDAY

The first of the summer shows of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be in Horticultural Hall, Saturday and Sunday. While irises undoubtedly will be the leading feature of this exhibition, there will be displays of rhododendrons, azaleas and other seasonal flowering plants and early vegetables. At 3 o'clock on both afternoons a lecture on irises will be given by Robert S. Sturtevant, secretary of the American Iris Society. Admission to this exhibition, as well as to all the exhibitions of the present year, is free to the public. The exhibition will be open Saturday from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., and on Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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DETROIT

Announcing Advance Summer Footwear for Men, Women and Children

"Be Polite" Is Order to Militia Officers

Massachusetts Also Adjures Care in Appearance

Officers of the Massachusetts National Guard are reminded in a memorandum issued by the office of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that knowledge and practice of the rules and regulations of good breeding are obligations of their rank.

The memorandum arises from reports that officers sometimes have failed to acknowledge invitations to functions in the accepted manner, and that they have been otherwise "negligent in the social requirements of their positions." It is urged that officers immediately respond, either with regrets or acceptance, to social invitations, and that they avoid carelessness in directions where they would not think of failing as private citizens.

It is also declared in the memorandum: "The rules of polite society require certain things of you as a man—they require even more of you as an officer in that you wear the uniform of a soldier and are representative of all that that uniform stands for. Remember that always and do what is required of you. Not only one more remark and then we will drop this social stuff. You would not think of attending a banquet with a soiled collar or a short front which showed signs of previous banquets on its once white expanse. Neither would you wear soiled shoes. Just how much more conspicuous you are when in uniform you all know and that is the reason why your uniform must always be clean, well pressed, your shoes, boots or puttees cleaned and shined, your Sam Browne polished and your linen white and showing the proper amount above your collar and below your sleeves. In other words, always look the part of 'an officer and a gentleman.'"

LIGHT FIRM OFFERS STOCK TO CLIENTS

Employees Included in Mutual Aid Plan of Greenfield Plant

Customers and employees of the Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company will have an opportunity to become part owners in the public utility if the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities gives its approval to the request made of it yesterday by the company for permission to issue \$100,000 in customers' stock and \$25,000 in employees' stock.

W. Rodman Peabody, counsel for the company, told the commission that it is hoped to tie the consumer more closely with the interests of the company. He pointed out that shares will be sold with a par value of \$25, constituting a safe investment paying interest at 6 per cent.

With regard to the employees' stock, Mr. Peabody pointed out that those

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7225 Woodward Ave. Phone Empire 2638

Bernice
151 Grand River Ave. East
Between Woodward and Broadway, Detroit

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in
HATS

Cohn
Distinctive Millinery
Thirty Five
East Adams Ave.
Detroit

If It's New
We Show It
Sport Dresses Sweaters
Costume Jewelry

FROCKS for the Vacationist's Wardrobe

SPORTS-TYPE frocks, of course. It's only natural that they should predominate in vacation apparel. Designed for comfort as well as for swank, they'll strike a smart note wherever they go. There are straightline chemise styles, three-piece suit effects, sleeveless jacket frocks—of linen, ratine, sports silks and knitted fabrics in white, bright colors or both in combination. Tub Frocks, too, in captivating modes, fashioned of crisp tub fabrics, offer fascinating selection.

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT, MICH.

who work for the company already hold a \$50,000 interest in it. He said: "This plan has been an unqualified success. The loyalty and esprit de corps created has been reflected in the work of the employees and the service to the community. We are proud of the friendly relations which exist between ourselves and our employees, and we believe that this has been a material factor in the success which the company has achieved."

The members of the commission appeared particularly receptive of the idea. David A. Ellis, associate commissioner, remarked that both of the issues of stock proposed have the promise of mutual benefit. He added that investment in utility companies in sound condition is certainly preferable to venture in undertakings coming under the provisions of the blue sky law.

NORUMBEGA TO HAVE MARTINO CONCERTS

Signor Raffaele Martino's Italian symphony orchestra, which gave a number of candlelight concerts in Boston last winter in eighteenth century style, will give its first open-air concert of the summer at Norumbega Park next Sunday. The Norumbega Theater, open and yet rainproof, is being prepared for special lighting effects to accompany the feature of the program, a "Hymn to the Sun."

The program also includes numbers by Scambati, Rachmaninov, Wagner, Handel, Massenet, Mascagni and Martini.

Rinaldo Schenoni, an Italian tenor who has just returned from an operatic engagement in Buenos Aires, will be soloist at the concert, which will be given at 3.15 in the afternoon and again at 8.15 in the evening. Another concert will be given by the orchestra on June 17.

MOTOR CAR INCREASE
SPOKANE, Wash., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—Fred J. Dibble, of Olympia, Wash., state director of licensees, said in Spokane that registration of automobiles in the State total 38,000 more than on the same date in 1922. "Thus far," said Mr. Dibble, "the registration of motor vehicles totals more than 215,000, as compared with 177,000 on this date in 1922. Receipts from the gasoline tax are running \$20,000 a month higher than a year ago."

One Must Be Correctly Frocked for Sports—
whether one plays or forms part of the gallery. For the social side the season offers more delightful fashions than ever in the colorful silks in unique weaves and designs.

An Unusual and Interesting Showing of the Newest Modes—
\$25 to \$45
Klines
177-181 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

THE T. B. RAYL CO.
9 Grand River East
at Woodward
DETROIT, MICH.

A Group of Silk
SWEATERS
Lovely Tuxedo Styles
Bright, attractive colorings, in the newest of styles. Repriced at two very attractive offerings.
\$35.00 Values, \$23.95
\$25.00 Values, \$15.95

The Rollins Co.
THIRTY-SIX ADAMS AVE., WEST,
On Grand Circus Park
DETROIT, MICH.

Hatcher's MEN'S SHOP
Quality without Extravagance
HOTEL TULLER

Where Fifth Avenue Styles Are Mirrored in Detroit

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Ernst Kern Company
DETROIT
WHERE JUNE BRIDES WILL FIND KEEN SATISFACTION IN CHOOSING LINGERIE BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT ERNST KERN'S LINGERIE IS THE BEST. RIGHT.
Woodward at Griswold

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WOODWARD THROUGH TO WASHINGTON
DETROIT
In our sports shop a complete line of sports accessories is necessary to a successful vacation.
Healy Quality Costs No More Than the Commonplace!
D.J. Healy sports
Serving Detroit Since 1887

Sports Wear and Travel Needs For Summer
Ready for tourists, vacationists and those who will stay at home. Dresses, Sweaters, Hats, Shoes, Hosiery, Skirts and Travel Needs.
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POSTAL CLERKS TO DISCUSS WAGES

Annual Meeting of State Branch to Be Held at Taunton

Questions of wage increases, improved retirement laws, and vacation period adjustments will be among others to be taken up when more than 300 postal clerks from 85 cities and towns in Massachusetts gather in Historical Hall, Taunton, Mass., on Sunday, June 10, for the twenty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks.

Harry S. New, Postmaster-General of the United States, will be personally represented. Leo Coughlin, Mayor of Taunton, Silas Reed, a former state senator and postmaster of Taunton; C. P. Francis, national president of the association; John J. Barrett, editor of "The Post Office Clerk," and also the state officers including J. J. Mahoney, president; A. A. Potvin, first vice-president; T. J. Conaty, second vice-president; and T. F. Dolan, secretary-treasurer, will attend.

The program includes election of officers and other business, speeches, and entertainment provided by the local committee.

HANDS OF CLOCK REMOVED
NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 7.—The hands of the clock in the steeple of the First Congregational Church were removed yesterday by order of the Ecclesiastical Society of the church, which decided on this method of avoiding confusion arising from the state law forbidding the display of any but standard time on public clocks.

The Gown Shop
406 SCHERER BLDG., DETROIT
Cherry 4130
Gowns for Every Occasion
Attractively Priced
READY TO WEAR
MADE TO ORDER

to RAYL'S for PAINT
Here you'll find a complete stock of paints for every purpose—colors and sizes for an infinite variety of requirements.
INDIANA INDESTRUCTIBLE
The paint that's guaranteed for five years. When you buy it you're taking no chances on results.

THE T. B. RAYL CO.
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NEW ENGLAND
TRAVELERS MEET

Senator Moses and Governor Brown Address Annual Convention at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 7.—Two hundred members of 31 New England Councils of the United Commercial Travelers attended this morning's opening session of the annual convention of this organization, scheduled to last three days. Addresses by Senator George H. Moses and Mayor George E. Trudel, members of the order, featured the first speaking program. Senator Councillor F. J. H. Jones, president, and Gov. Fred H. Brown welcomed the convention on behalf of the State, to which Grand Councillor Alley R. Knight of Auburn, Me., made response.

The first resolution introduced was by Senator Councillor Robert Herzberg of Bay State Council to provide for holding the 1924 convention in Boston. He supported the resolution with invitations from Governor Cox, Mayor Curley, Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Commercial Industrial Bureau.

Governor Brown surprised many of his hearers, Senator Moses in particular, by making an appeal for old-fashioned loyalty and hard work. "Loyalty is lacking between employer and employee," said the Governor, "and that is the cause of our labor troubles today. Years ago, when a young man started out in life, he was willing to work early and late in order to make himself proficient. But today, 75 per cent of young men who start out in life go around looking for some man with a pull who will give them a job with pay and no work."

"Business men, on receipt of a bill of goods, used to sit down and figure out how cheap they could sell these goods to the consumers. Today many business men, on receipt of a bill, immediately figure out how much they can charge and get the public to stand for it."

"There will be no adjustment of American difficulties until the disposition of the people changes and they

become loyal to each other and to the Government." Senator Moses, when called upon, said: "I give a most cordial welcome to the Governor into the ranks of conservatism. For some time I have felt like a voice crying in the wilderness, but now I have him to join me. I am glad to see that the Governor is converted, that the scales have fallen from his eyes."

"Most of our people think the Government is a benevolent old uncle who is under obligation to supply them with a job and an automobile. All the activities of the day are regulated by high-salaried Government functionaries. From a land of the free this country has now become a region of the regulated."

PROVIDENCE MAY GET
PUBLIC GOLF COURSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7 (Special).—Mayor Joseph H. Galner has sent to the City Council a plan for the establishment of an 18-hole public golf course in the northwest section of the city. The Mayor, by means of a volunteer committee, has secured an option on 106 acres of land along the city-North Providence boundary, and the purchase of this, the laying out of a course and the erection of a clubhouse may be accomplished at an estimated cost of \$125,000. The Mayor advises appropriating this sum for the purpose.

In a special message to the council Mr. Galner points to the increasing popularity of golf, and says there is a genuine need of such a course. Four exclusive golf clubs in the vicinity now have waiting lists, and except for small public courses at long distances away, there is no place for Greater Providence golfers to play. The proposed course, according to the message, would be self-sustaining.

LAW VIOLATION CHARGED
BANGOR, Me., June 7.—An indictment was returned in the United States District Court here, yesterday, against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company alleging violation of the Elkins law in regard to the failure to collect demurrage on potato cars shipped from Fort Fairfield to points out of the State. The indictment set forth 10 specific instances in which violation of the law is alleged.

MAYORS AND POLICE CHIEFS
QUERIED ON DRY-LAW EFFICACY

Committee Representing 600,000 Massachusetts Citizens Tears at Veil of Wet Misrepresentations

Facts—those convincing defenders of the truth that confound specious argument—are sought by the Allied Organizations committee for law enforcement, concerning the enforcement of prohibition in Massachusetts, so that its membership of 600,000 may rely upon accurate information instead of the deliberately twisted statements of wet propagandists who, for selfish purposes, seek to bring discredit upon the Eighteenth Amendment.

Letters have been sent today by the special enforcement committee of the Allied Organizations to the chiefs of police and mayors of Massachusetts cities requesting their co-operation in obtaining accurate data on prohibition enforcement by state agencies in Massachusetts.

The Allied Organizations is at present made up of 20 Massachusetts groups which are strongly in favor of law enforcement. Other organizations are expected to affiliate with it soon. The present membership includes: Baptist Social Union, Boston Family Welfare Society, Boston League of Women Voters, Church Men's Union of Greater Boston, Citizens' Alliance of Massachusetts, Council of Federation of Women's Church Societies, Evangelical Alliance, Evangelistic Association of New England, Greater Boston Federation of Churches, Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Massachusetts State Grange, New England Lord's Day League, Prohibition State Committee, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Unitarian Layman's League, Unitarian Temperance Society, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, World Prohibition and Reform Federation, Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts.

Members Desire to Assist
The letter, sent today to the chiefs of police throughout the State, is signed by Gordon C. MacMaster, enforcement director of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and secretary of the special enforcement committee of the Allied Organizations. The letter follows:

Your co-operation is asked for in order that a better enforcement of the prohibitory law may be secured in this Commonwealth. A membership of over 600,000 is represented by this committee, all of whom are vitally interested in law enforcement and desire to be of assistance to you in every possible way.

In order that we may keep our members informed and intelligently follow out a genuine law enforcement program, it is necessary to secure correct data relative to the prosecution of liquor cases in your district, and we believe this information will be more

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EFFORTS TO HOLD
LASTERS OUTLINED

New Brockton Shoe Union Proposes to Use Oratory as Strike Break Preventive

BROCKTON, Mass., June 7 (Special).—In an effort to hold the lasters, who continue to be the main stumblingblock to manufacturers in the shoe workers' strike in this city, the general executive committee of the new Independent union is planning to have speakers from surrounding cities address them on matters pertaining to their fight against the Boot & Shoe Workers Union. On Wednesday Austin E. Gill, secretary of the Haverhill Shoeworkers Protective Union, addressed a meeting of the lasters and aroused much enthusiasm.

This plan has been adopted by the strike leaders following the refusal of John B. Oldham, organizer for the United Shoe Workers of America, to come to this city and take charge of the situation. Although Brockton lasters claim gains in their ranks, manufacturers continue to operate their factories and report more workers returning daily. From reports received indications point to a break in the ranks of the lasters by next week.

A large group of Lithuanian lasters met Wednesday and at the night meeting declared their intention of returning to work Monday. They claim that only Lithuanians are doing picket duty while Americans and other nationalities are either working or remaining out of sight. Such a break now in its fourth week.

Reports of disturbances were circulated Wednesday night but no complaints had been received by the police. A large group of dressers and packers paraded in front of the Brockton lasters' headquarters but were previously notified the police and there was no disturbance. Zoltique Lesperance, Canadian executive board member of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union is in Brockton, to aid against the fight of the strikers.

A big mass meeting of strikers was held this afternoon at the O'Donnell playground at which they were addressed by speakers from other cities and urged to remain away from the factories as the only way to break the Boot and Shoe Workers Union in this city. No meeting of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association was held today but various firms continue to report gains in the number of employees.

MILL OWNERS TO GIVE
LAND FOR CLUBHOUSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7 (Special).—Mill owners in the Olneyville section of the city have combined to contribute to the Providence Boys Club a site for a clubhouse, for which the Rotary Club has raised a fund of \$20,000. The announcement of the gift was made at a Rotary Club meeting yesterday by Albert E. Parkhouse, superintendent of the Boy's club. He withheld the names of the donors.

Mr. Parkhouse said that Providence has 15,000 underprivileged boys and between 1200 and 1500 of these are employed in Olneyville mills. In addition 6125 school boys live within a radius of a mile of the proposed site.

IVY DAY EXERCISES
ARE HELD AT BATES

LEWISTON, Me., June 7 (Special).—Bates College Ivy Day exercises were held Wednesday afternoon at Hathorn Hall. The campus was at its best and Chase Hall and the other buildings

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were well filled with relatives and friends. The Ivy Day program opened with prayer by the class chaplain, Elwin L. Wilson, of Bethel, who also wrote the Ivy Day poem. William E. Young, of Lewiston, delivered the class oration; Marcella M. Harradon, of Auburn, the Ivy Ode, sung by the class to the tune of "Loch Lomond"; and Vera L. Eldridge, of Amherst, Mass., the prophecy. The presentation of gifts was by R. Randall Mennealy, of Lewiston.

Samuel R. Graves, of New Haven, Conn., acted as toastmaster, calling upon Edward W. Raye, of Lynn, Mass., to toast the faculty; Richard J. Stanley, of Lewiston, to the Co-eds; Mildred E. Lincoln, of West Leeds, the men; and W. Donald Rice, of Lewiston, the athletes.

FREE TOURIST CAMPS
MOVEMENT GROWING

LEWISTON, Me., June 7 (Special).—The free camps for tourists movement is spreading in this State. Lewiston was one of the first municipalities of Maine to establish a camp and post the highways with signs directing automobilists to the Maine State Fair Grounds. Now there are camps at Augusta, Bath, Belfast, Norway, Bridgton, and Caribou. Somerset County proposes to establish a free camp, either in Skowhegan or Norridgewock, and there is an agitation in Portland for a camp there. In York County private parties have posted signs inviting tourists to use near-by groves.

Lewiston's free camp is entering upon its third season. It is under the supervision of the Chamber of Commerce. A great stone and brick oven is provided for cooking purposes; a supply of water is provided from the city system and other facilities are installed. It is located in a very attractive grove only two miles away from the center of the city.

DR. PATSON SMITH SPEAKS

RUTLAND, Vt., June 7.—Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, addressed the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here, yesterday, on some present-day needs of education. He said that in spite of criticism American schools are getting better day by day and are better than ever before. He said that education was going to cost more instead of less, because it is necessary to extend instead of restrict.

GREAT ELECTRICAL
DISPLAY PROPOSED

Latest Inventions in Lighting Effects to Be Demonstrated at Engineers' Convention

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 7 (Special).—An electrical display far outdoing anything ever attempted before will be a feature of the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers which is to be held at the New Ocean House here from June 25 to 29. More than 1200 electrical engineers, men eminent in this field, inventors and leaders, will be in attendance. Preparations for the event have been going on for several months under the direction of the general convention committee of which Prof. A. E. Kennelly of Harvard University is chairman; Col. F. H. Gunby, Boston, vice-chairman; W. R. McCann, Boston, secretary; F. P. Cox, Lynn, manager of West Lynn Works of General Electric Company; C. W. Kellogg, Boston; E. L. Moreland, Boston; F. J. Rudd, Lynn; A. W. Berrestford, Milwaukee; E. E. F. O'Leigh, Schenectady, and F. L. Hutchinson, New York, secretary of the executive committee.

The convention will open on Monday and from then until Friday numerous meetings will be held at which important papers will be read by leading engineers. From all sections of the country delegates will come and besides the meetings there will be entertainments arranged. The works of the General Electric Company at Lynn will be visited by delegations daily as also visits paid to different industrial plants in Greater Boston. Side trips along the North Shore will be taken and the delegates and their wives entertained in various other ways.

The illumination effect will be novel and unique, embracing outline illumination with the latest types of application colors, translucent lighting of towers combined with floodlighting of various kinds. The grounds and veranda will be softly lighted with subdued colors from luminaires specially designed for the occasion contrasted against the vari-colored beams

of a battery of searchlights, which will serve to enhance the naturally beautiful marine view.

Numerous festoons of colored flags and pennants will be strung from the hotel and brilliantly lighted from concealed sources. There will also be a chameleoscopic lighting effect produced by a unit of original design, which will be of enticing interest—a rich combination of art and illumination and also the vivid emblem which will add a new and striking feature to the display.

Throughout the decorations of the hotel and grounds, the emblem of the society and its colors—blue, maroon and gold—will predominate in both day and night effects.

On one or more evenings of the convention, a demonstration will be made of the giant Manda incandescent lamp, recently developed. These lamps consume 30,000 watts each, and one of them will be suspended high above the grounds and afford an opportunity for all to see the marvelous illuminating effect produced by this largest specimen of its kind.

NO CUSTOMS TAXES
ON REFUGEE RELIEF

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 7.—In an interview with Laird Archer, director of the foreign department of the Near East Relief, printed in The Christian Science Monitor on May 29, Mr. Archer was quoted as saying:

"We are dealing with the Red Crescent, and are UNABLE to get all foodstuffs into Turkey without customs taxes."

Mr. Archer declares that he wishes to emphasize the fact, in order to avoid misunderstanding that the Near East Relief is at present "ABLE to get all foodstuffs into Turkey without customs taxes."

CONFERENCE HELD
ON SEIZED CRAFT

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 7.—A conference was held at the federal commissioner's office here today to determine what action should be taken against the eight men detained after the coast guard cutter *Acushnet* seized the Gloucester motor boat *Joppite* with a cargo of liquor aboard yesterday. The vessel was towed in here from a point between No Man's Land and Gay Head.

NAVAL FLIERS MAKE
10 WORLD RECORDS

Seaplane Duration, Speed and Distance Marks Set at San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 7 (P).—With 10 world records resulting from the work of the American naval fliers here, yesterday, members of the aircraft squadrons of the battle fleet today were ready to go after more seaplane marks.

The flights set for the naval fliers today consisted of speed contests over a three-kilometer course and altitude flights with specified loads in the heavy seaplanes.

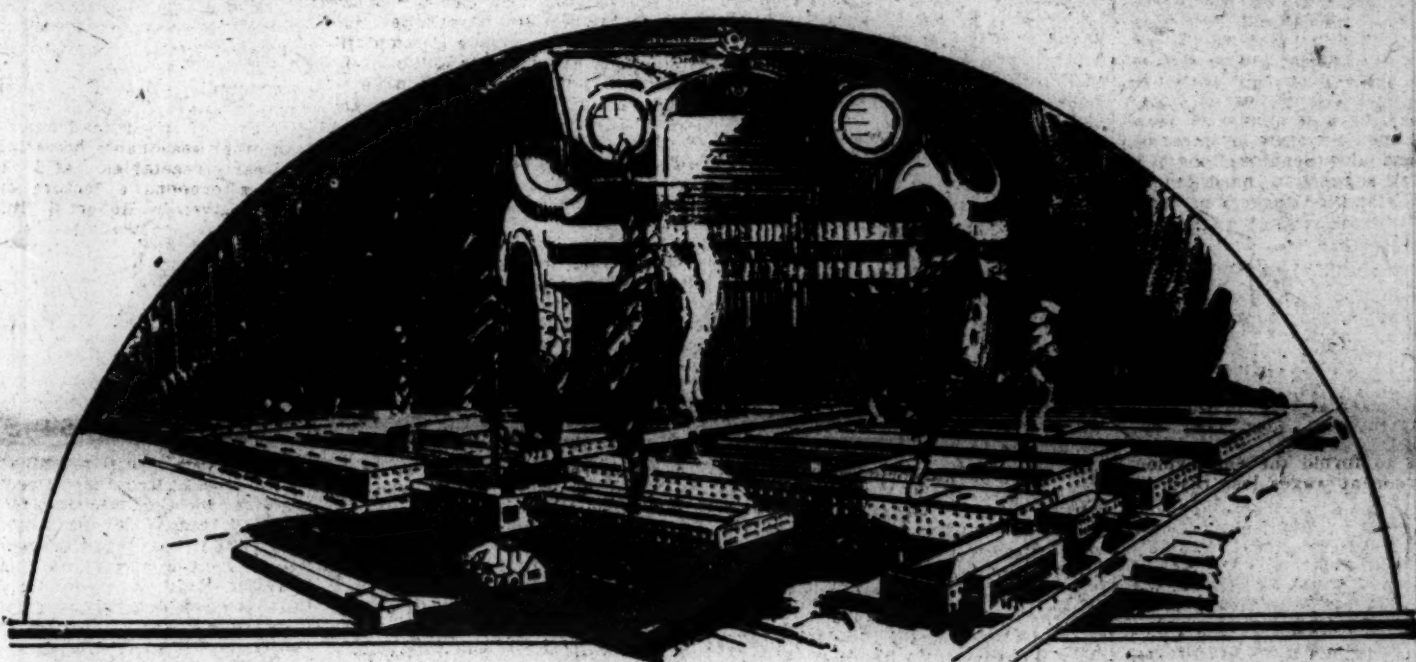
Lieut. M. A. Schur broke the duration record held by Captain Blard of the Royal British Flying Corps and also smashed the distance record held by him. Captain Blard's duration record was one hour, 34 minutes and 51 seconds. Lieutenant Schur remained aloft in his torpedo plane for 10 hours, 31 minutes and 11 seconds. Captain Blard's distance was 230.39 miles, made last year at Naples. Lieutenant Schur's distance was 730.09 miles. Records established in events not hitherto contested were:

Speed for 1000 kilometers in torpedo plane: Lieutenant Schur, elapsed flying time 8 hours, 51 minutes, 23 seconds; speed 70.2 miles an hour.

Duration and distance for plane carrying 1000 kilograms deadweight: Lieut. Robert Fuller, elapsed flying time, 2h. 45m. 3s.; distance 201 1/2 miles. Duration and distance for plane carrying 500 kilograms deadweight: Lieut. H. E. Halland, elapsed flying time, 7h. 35m. 54 s.-5s.; distance, 463.02 miles.

Speed for 500 kilometers. Lieut. Earl Brix, elapsed flying time 3 hours 57 minutes 48 s.-5 seconds, speed 78.3 miles an hour.

Duration and distance for plane carrying 250 kilograms deadweight: Lieut. Henry Stanley, elapsed flying time 10 hours, 6 minutes, 53 seconds; distance, 573 1/2 miles. Lieutenant Fuller, whose torpedo plane carried 1000 kilograms, or about 2200 pounds deadweight, was so heavily loaded that he had to taxi for 42 minutes before he could get into the air for his test.

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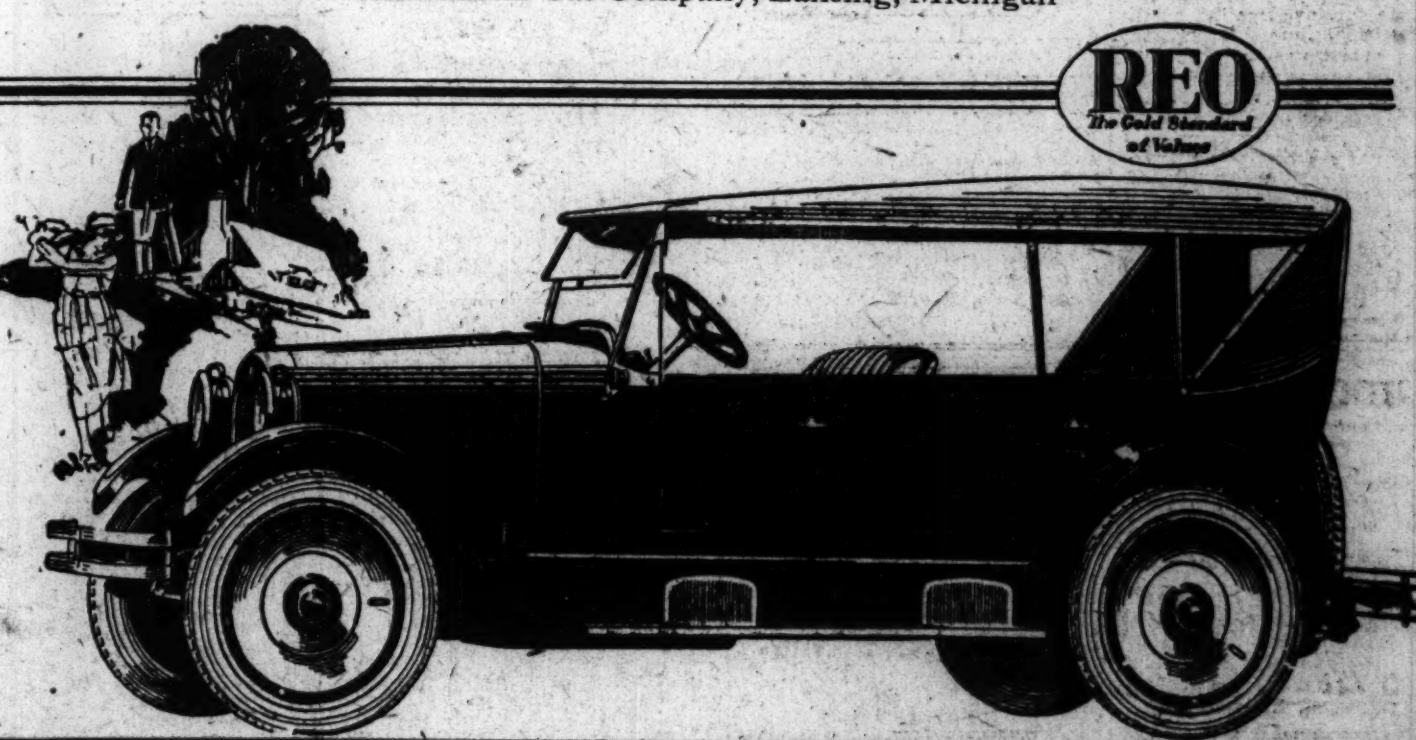
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FORTHCOMING BOOK DISCLOSES AUTOCRATIC MEDICAL METHODS

Chapters by Asa Matthieu Will Be Printed Serially in
The Christian Science Monitor

The following article is the first of a series on "Medical Politics," being one chapter of a forthcoming book by Asa Matthieu, which uncovers the situation as it exists in the United States regarding propaganda and legislative bills to promote state medicine and similar autocratic measures.

Other chapters, which will be printed in The Christian Science Monitor, will disclose the facts concerning the progress of, or opposition to, health insurance; special clinics and hospital exploitation; the proposed medical post in the President's Cabinet; the efforts of certain doctors to weaken the Volstead Act, despite resolution of the American Medical Association that "alcohol has no therapeutic value"; propaganda for maternity laws; the demand for reform of the American Medical Association by many of its members; group medicine; ultra-specialization and unrestricted restriction. It is not the purpose of Mr. Matthieu to attack the character of the members of the medical profession, but simply to show that through the agency of the medical profession a campaign to destroy individual liberty has been organized.

Does organized medicine stand as "a house divided against itself?"

A widespread revolt against what the rank and file of the medical profession declare to be "the shrewd schemes and politics of the corporate branch of the American Medical Association" is observed in papers read before state medical societies, in the annual reports of these societies, and in the editorial columns of their official organs voicing the consensus of opinion of their members—notably the Illinois Medical Journal and the California State Journal of Medicine, as well as the voice of a number of independent medical magazines.

Complaint is constantly made in medical publications that physicians are becoming the victims of socialization schemes as evidenced by propaganda and legislative bills to promote health insurance, health care, maternity laws, pay clinics, hospital exploitation, group medicine, ultra-specialization and a number of other measures designed, it is claimed, to bring about state medicine and control of the practice of medicine by legislative dictation through arbitrary rules and regulations and excesses in medical research.

Mysteries of Modern Medicine

Apparently there is an almost universal demand among physicians that they renounce some of the practices of modern medicine. This view was indicated by Dr. A. A. Houser of Richmond, Va., in a paper read before the Virginia Medical Society, and printed in the Virginia Medical Monthly, January, 1922. Dr. Houser said:

"The men in medicine who make a success are the men who have a lot of horse sense and not quite so much scientific stuff. I feel that the mind of the average man is being poisoned by the wonderful mysteries of modern medicine. The further we get away from healthy thought, the further we get away from the place where we are fit to live. While I am not talking against scientific medicine, I believe in it, it ought to be based on common sense. You cannot do much until men have their lives harmonized so that they are fit to be made well."

The Illinois State Medical Society, through its official organ, the Illinois Medical Journal, places the blame for the chaotic conditions in the practice of medicine squarely upon the shoulders of the board of trustees of the American Medical Association and its general manager, who is also the editor of the Journal of American Medical Association.

Under the caption, "The A. M. A. Becomes an Autocracy," the December, 1922, issue of the Illinois Medical Journal contains an article, in the form of an editorial, replete with startling disclosures, which it describes as "incredibly true." It charges a small group of physicians, occupying positions of power and control in the association, with the "unauthorized, illegal autocracy and usurpation of constitutional rights of the rank and file of the profession," and declares that "an autocracy in medicine is as undesirable as an autocracy in the national government."

The article enumerates 17 specific charges. Charges Nos. 3 and 4 read:

3. The entire medical profession of the United States, in so far as its organization is concerned, is today at the mercy of one man and a board of trustees that is subservient to him.

4. The powers vested formerly in the House of Delegates have been inordinately augmented by the board of trustees through shrewd parliamentary maneuvering.

Charge No. 9 reads:

"The editor of the Journal of the A. M. A. is assuming the functions of 'general manager' of the American Medical Association and, ex officio, of every physician in the United States, although such despotic authority was never conferred upon the editor of the Journal, either by the House of Delegates or by the physicians themselves."

Material Prosperity of A. M. A.

The article goes on to show how this condition has been brought about through a revision of the constitution and by laws from time to time, and adds:

"So audaciously and insidiously have these changes been brought about that the majority of members, even those best informed regarding the organization, have been dazzled by the material prosperity of the A. M. A. that they have entirely overlooked

the fact that, during this period of expansion, the association has been converted from a democratic and self-governed body of professional men into a highly centralized machine.

Complaint is also voiced in the article of the personnel of the committees of the American Medical Association, declaring that they are largely made up of non-practicing physicians; or men who had never practiced medicine; or of theorists; or of men who admit that they were failures in the practice of medicine; or of state medicine advocates; or of health-center Sheppard-Towner matter propaganda; or of compulsory health insurance, hospital-at-every-crossroads (under university control and operation) advocates; or of those who copy or buy and operated hospitals which means politically controlled, in every township, discipline; or of men who promote the state, propagandists, and so on ad nauseam.

Attention is called in the article to a clause in the 1920 revision of the constitution and by-laws of the association, which, as "brought up-to-date," reads: "The board of trustees shall have charge of the property, and financial affairs of the association and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by law governing directors of corporations."

The results attained by this and other revisions, the article asserts, "include the board of trustees, originally a publishing committee, for the Journal, now transmuted into a board of directors assuming all the authority that corporation laws give to such a body; the editor of the Journal assuming duties of a general manager of the A. M. A. with absolute control over all the activities and finances of the organization, the secretary, originally the executive officer of the organization, demoted into a minor official, compelled to take his orders from the board of trustees and the editor of the Journal; the board of trustees, which, of course, means that the secretary is subject to the will of the editor; while all the other officers, employees and committees of the organization are under the complete control of the board of trustees, which, without exception, adopts the recommendations of the editor."

Complete Control of Finances

While no specific changes or actions are recommended in the article, it points out that "no matter what individuals may be selected to fill any vacant position, they will be elected by members of the board of trustees, this situation will continue so long as the board of trustees dictates and controls the action of the association; so long as the editor has complete control of the finances of the association, and so long as the secretary, elected by the board of trustees, is compelled to take orders from the board of trustees, and the editor is financially dependent on them."

Some of the questions which control the medical profession today were summarized by Dr. Martin H. Fischer of Cincinnati at a meeting of the Ohio State Medical Association, May 3, 1922:

"Is the patient still the doctor's, or does he belong to a hospital? Should industrial medicine be developed? Should hospitals be standardized? Should the medical educational requirements of six years be lengthened to seven or eight or nine? Where ought one to stand on state medicine? Should private practice be forbidden private practice? Should hospitals be open only to staffs or to all licensees in medicine?"

Dr. Fischer deprecates the fact that the present day physician, for the most part, has sacrificed his individuality, "the thing through which alone he has gained his public standing," he says. He excoriates group practice, and declares:

"I know a place where one can serve himself to a diagnosis as one serves himself to a meal in a cafeteria. One starts with a numbered card and buys himself, at different counters and from different men, a general examination, an investigation of the throat, an X-ray plate of the gall bladder, a dental overhauling, a surgical operation, and a plaster cast for the foot. Each item carries its price, which is punched on the ticket. The scheme takes no account of it that the patient does not care whether he has Hirschsprung's disease, erythema nodosum, or pseudomyotrophic atrophy. What he is after is a plain statement of what is the matter with him, and whether he can be cured or not; also, there is wanted a little appreciation of his state of mind and some understanding of the economic hardships of his family in the interim of being ill. The food counters do not carry these dishes."

MISS CORA STODDARD TO SPEAK IN CANADA ON DRY LAW BENEFITS

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, has left Boston on a speaking tour through western Canada in her capacity as director of the department of scientific temperance instruction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Stoddard will speak in Saskatchewan, Regina, Weyburn and Moose-

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law, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B. C.; and Seattle, Wash. She will then go to Oakland, Cal., where she is to preside at Woman's Christian Temperance Union temperance booth at the convention of the National Education Association the latter part of this month.

Problems attached to the enforcement of prohibition laws in the provinces, which Miss Stoddard will visit are much the same as those in the United States, and Miss Stoddard will stress the necessity of education to the damage wrought by alcohol and the value of prohibition. Especial interest is attached to her address in Vancouver, for British Columbia is one of two Canadian provinces where liquor is sold in Government dispensaries.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, June 7

THE Italian Government has recalled its trade representation from Moscow. Recently private telegrams by Signor Amadori to the Italian Government were published in England in which was advocated the withdrawal of the delegation. It was believed that if this was done, in conjunction with the British withdrawal, the fall of the Soviet Government would shortly follow.

Recently one of the leading cotton traders of Milan, Giovanni Treccani, bought 3,000,000 francs (the equivalent of 4,500,000 lire at the present rate of exchange) the famous Bible of Borsio d'Este, one of the most precious codices of the fifteenth century. The Italian industrialist has now generously given the Bible to the Italian State. The story of the Bible and of its acquisition is extremely interesting. The magnificent work, which consists of two volumes in parchment of about 700 pages each, was put together between 1450 and 1460; it is in excellent state of preservation and is painted in miniature. The work, produced by a group of artists of the Renaissance, among whom were Crivelli, Bossi and Marco d'Avogadro, is brightly painted and is also highly interesting from the point of view of the costumes reproduced. The manuscript, which had been purposely prepared for the Duke of Modena and was left Italy in 1859 and became the property of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, later passing to his successor, the Emperor Karl. The latter, being in want of money, sold it about two years ago to a Paris antiquary.

About a month ago, a Florentine antiquary, Signor de Marinis, was informed that the Paris antiquary had entered into negotiations with an American banker for the sale of the Bible. Signor de Marinis, after informing his Government of the impending sale, rushed to Paris, and was able to obtain an option on it until the end of April. The Italian Government, however, being unable to pay the sum demanded by the Paris antiquary, requested Signor Treccani to prevent the manuscript from falling into foreign hands. After a few days' negotiations the contract was signed in Paris and Signor Treccani hastened to offer the manuscript to the Government to be preserved in a museum.

The Italians are preparing imposing celebrations for the fiftieth anniversary of Alessandro Manzoni, the famous author of "I Promessi Sposi." In the last few years there has been a revival of interest in the patriotic novelist and poet. Several Italian newspapers have offered a special edition of Alessandro Manzoni's complete works as an attraction for all persons who would subscribe to those journals. An exhibition of a collection of autographs of the great Italian novelist will shortly be held in Milan, and the collection comprises the manuscripts of "The Inni Sacri" and his odes on "The Fifth of May" and on "March 1821," in which he celebrates "the days of Italy's redemption." The original woodcuts of the illustrations of the first edition of "I Promessi Sposi" will also be exhibited, as well as pens used by the Italian novelist and letters written to his wife.

A grand "carrousel" or military pageant has been organized in Turin in honor of the visit of King Victor Emmanuel. Over 2000 men are to take part in the pageant, which will consist in a display given by Roman soldiers in their ancient uniforms with battering rams and other engines of war. A medieval cortege, composed of the Knights of the White Hands, representing the ancient military Piedmontese nobility, will then follow. The great attraction for the public will, however, be the reproduction of the siege of Turin of 1706, when the armies of Louis XIV besieged the Italian town. The pageant will finish up with a march past of the Fascist National

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HARVARD RECRUITS PARTY TO VISIT NATIONAL PARKS

University Accepts Invitation of Federal Service—
Students, Instructors and Graduates Eligible

Harvard students, graduates, and instructors are forming a party to visit the western national parks this summer, at the invitation of A. B. Cammer, acting director of the National Park Service, who has asked leading American universities to organize visiting groups. The tour will last from June 24 to Aug. 20, and

is open to all present or former students at Harvard University.

"Harvard, so far, is the only university that has responded to the National Park Service invitation," said Prof. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the National Park Service at Harvard, who has been named chairman of national parks by President Lowell. "From Boston the party will go direct to Cody, Wyo., for a seven-day motor trip through the Yellowstone, and will return in time for the annual 'Cody round-up.' Eight days in the saddle will take the party through Glacier Park, after which it will go to Mt. Ranier National Park on the Pacific coast. From there, after visiting Crater Lake Park, in southern Oregon, short visits will follow to Muir Woods, Mt. Tamalpais and other points about San Francisco."

Besides this, the party, in its two-months' vacation, will see the Yosemite, Sequoia national parks in California, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, and Mesa Verde Park, Rocky Mountain Park, Pikes Peak and Colorado Springs, all in Colorado.

Guarding Beauties of Landscape

In discussing the great asset the United States has in its unrivaled 19 national parks, Professor Pray emphasized the need of "developing these areas for recreation of the public by preserving the transcendent beauties of the nation's landscape—not mainly against the grosser forms of encroachment on natural scenery, but against the more subtle injuries which come from unskillful administration and control."

Pointing out the characteristic beauty of the national parks to be visited by the Harvard party, Professor Pray said: "Yellowstone Park is unique in that nowhere else in the world are there so many geysers at one spot. Yellowstone Lake is the largest body of water in the world at such an altitude, and it is a fact that this reservation is now the greatest wild animal preserve in the United States."

Professor Pray referred to Glacier National Park in Montana as the "most unspoiled of our national parks, located in the heart of the Rocky Mountains and accessible for the most part only by saddle. With its many glaciers and rugged peaks it is by far the wildest of all."

"Nearest to Swiss Glaciers"

Mt. Rainier was described as having "magnificent mass-glaciers flowing from its lofty summit in all directions. These glaciers are perhaps nearest to the Swiss glacier work. Mountain meadows, covered with an infinite variety of wild flowers and surrounded by dark evergreens, are typical features of Mt. Rainier National Park.

"Contrasting with the great height of Mt. Rainier, some 14,000 feet above sea level, is the unimposing depth of Crater Lake in the Crater Lake National Park in Oregon. It is estimated roughly that it is 2000 feet from the rim of the old cone of Mt. Mazama, to the lake level, and then 2000 feet more to the bottom of the lake. The most significant feature about Crater Lake is the color of the water. It is a marvelous blue. And then the rock-ribbed sides of the cone are of many colors also. A jagged island rises picturesquely from the deep blue waters."

"Yosemite is famous for the majestic beauty of its incomparable falls, located in a valley of impressive grandeur, which is walled in by great granite cliffs, among which El Capitan and the Half Dome are the best known. Adjoining the Yosemite is the Mariposa Grove of giant redwoods, and further south is the Sequoia National Park, containing the largest trees in the world. The largest tree,

BANGOR SEMINARY TO GET \$100,000 GIFT

BANGOR, Me., June 7.—In the course of his annual report to the trustees of Bangor Theological Seminary last night, President Warren J. Moulton made the following announcement:

It is with the greatest pleasure that I announce to you that a noble friend of the seminary, who desires to remain unknown, has given \$100,000 to be added to our permanent funds. This has been invested in the highest grade of securities on a basis that will yield somewhat more than 5 per cent. For this munificent assistance the board will desire to express its profound appreciation. This gift, accompanied by an exceedingly cordial message of commendation that was written after careful examination of the past and present service of the seminary.

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David Blum.....801 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland Hotel.....Bulky Bldg.
Kugo Geller.....212 Superior Ave., N. E.
Schroeder's News Store.....633 Euclid Ave.
The Burrows Bros.....633 Euclid Ave.

General Sherman, about 700 years old, has been taken, and the "oldest living thing on the globe."

Mystery in Rock

According to Professor Pray the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona "is from the geological point of view the most complete revelation in a rock record of the earth's history. It is spectacular for its color. The Harvard party will probably go down into the canyon on muleback and spend one or two nights."

"The Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado is noted for its ancient cliff dwellings. The people who inhabited these unique dwellings were seemingly the forerunners of the present Pueblo Indians."

"The Rocky Mountain National Park, near Denver, is typical Rocky Mountain scenery. The Harvard expedition will go to the top of Pike's Peak by automobile, over a road that is a remarkable piece of engineering. The view from the lofty peak is magnificent."

Professor Pray said that the proposed tour this summer by the Harvard party is probably just the beginning of annual tours of this nature by university parties.

Compress Continues

The manager and secretary of the party is James R. McConaghe, third-year student in landscape architecture, who is making a special study of recreation and intends to make it his work. Contrasting scenery in national parks with that of Europe, Mr. McConaghe said:

"In the American parks man and his handiwork are little in evidence. We get a satisfaction and delight that the scenery of Europe do not give us. The scenic beauty of the Alps and southern France, the vineyard covered banks of the Rhine, the entrancing lakes and impressive, causeway of Ireland, the calm serenity of the English landscape, the rocky gorges of Scotland, all have their own charm; but the vastness and grandeur of our Rockies, the rolling contour of our western plains, the board sweeps of our deserts, hold a natural charm far above the wonders of Europe, for unconquered forces and scenery have their greatest attraction of their wild form. The mountainous regions of Europe present these elements, but everywhere we see that there have been before us the towering mountain sides and frequent chalets detract from the pleasure."

In our national parks we come close to primitive nature and can glory in the feeling of being explorers.

48-HOUR WEEK CALLED -ISSUE OF THE PEOPLE

AUGUSTA, Me., June 7.—In a brief address before the Maine branch of the American Federation of Labor yesterday, Gov. Percival F. Baxter said the question of the proposed 48-hour week for women and children was not an executive question, nor a legislative question, but one initiated by the people and going back to the people for their decision. "We will abide cheerfully by the result when the vote is counted in September," he said.

Resolutions with regard to immigration were passed, the branch declaring itself as not in favor of bringing in the "hordes from southern Europe" but as extending "the hand of welcome to the stalwart and intelligent immigrants from the north of Europe because of their ideals and their staunch support of the principles of our Government."

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BURLINGTON READY FOR CELEBRATION

Observance of 150th Anniversary
to Begin on Sunday and
Last Three Days

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 7 (Special)

The program for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Burlington, which is intended to be one of the most elaborate events ever held under the auspices of the city, has just been completed after several months of preparation by a score of committees. The celebration will begin next Sunday and will last three days. The observance is timed as nearly as possible to the time of year when Felix Powell paddled his canoe down Lake Champlain and camped on Appletree Point, where he later built his cabin and became Burlington's only citizen.

The committee has laid emphasis on the religious side of the observance and on the first day, Sunday, it is expected that every resident of Burlington who possibly can will attend the place of worship of his choice. At the services on Sunday the clergymen will preach on some topic appropriate to the day.

Monday morning there will be the parade of military, automobile, fraternal, civic and other organizations. On this day, Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick is expected to arrive with five army planes. There also will be a number of commercial planes. In the afternoon there will be the dedication of tablets to the memory of Felix Powell, and to the soldiers and sailors of 1812. Charles A. Plumley, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, will make the address at the latter dedication. At other places there will be sports and concerts.

On Tuesday, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge will make the address. Other speakers will be Gov. Redfield Proctor and Lieut.-Gov. F. S. Billings. There also will be singing by the school children of Burlington. An original poem will be read by John Farrar, editor of the Bookman, and a native of Burlington. In the afternoon and evening the historical and allegorical pageant will be given in a wooded estate, the property of L. C. Clarke, overlooking Lake Champlain, with the Adirondack Mountains for a background.

The clubs have entered into the spirit of the celebration, and at the Kliffa Club an extensive collection of antiques will be displayed and receptions held with costumes and furnishings of the early times. James B. Whitbur of Manchester will entertain all the Lincoln voters who are in the city at a dinner. There will be a carnival at which the ride of Paul Revere will be reproduced. There are so many events, in fact, that the committee has had difficulty in placing them so that they will not conflict.

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HIGH PRICES PAID FOR NEW TEXAS WOOL AND MOHAIR

Crops Large and Quality Good—
Boston Houses Big Buyers—
Pool Selling Favored

DALLAS, Tex., June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Texas wool and mohair growers have just finished their spring shearing, and the crop of wool and mohair in Texas has been large. The quality is extra good, according to reports from the ranges, and judging by the prices quoted on the sales that have been made thus far.

Most of the wool and mohair is being concentrated in warehouses at the contract storage points, and sales are being arranged for the representatives of the large commission houses in the east and north to submit sealed bids for the clips. The growers of Texas have learned that they can get better prices for their clips by concentrating and selling in bulk through co-operative agencies than by dealing direct with the buyers and selling in small lots.

Houston Central Point. San Angelo, Del Rio, Lampasas, Mertzon, Uvalde, Brownwood, Kerrville, Talpa, Sanderson and Ozona are among the chief points of concentration for the wool and sheep men. Houston is the central storage point for the Southwestern Wool and Mohair Association, the marketing organization functioning through the Southwestern Farm Bureau Federation with headquarters in Dallas.

The wool marketing organization functions through its own officers, and maintains its own marketing facilities at Houston, although it is directly responsible to the Farm Bureau Federation.

Already several sales of wool and mohair have been reported, the wool having brought 40 to 55 cents a pound, while the mohair has been sold for a little better than 60 cents a pound. The only large sealed-bid sale so far conducted was that at Mertzon, in which 425,000 pounds of spring wool, most of it 12-months growth, was disposed of to buyers representing eastern firms. Prices ranged from 45 to 55 cents a pound.

Boston Houses Predominate. Buyers and the amounts purchased are: E. J. Harlow, for the Charlotteville (N. C.) Woolen Mills, 135,000 pounds; Charles F. Angell, for Hall, Jones & Donald, Boston, 94,000 pounds; H. P. Buell, for Studley & Emery, Boston, 75,000 pounds; John S. Allison, San Angelo, for Adams & Leland, Boston, 70,000 pounds; Caldwell Palmer, San Antonio, for Jeremiah Williams & Co., Boston, 47,000 pounds.

Bids on 200,000 pounds of wool offered at this sale were rejected and it is announced that another sale at which 750,000 pounds of wool will be offered will be held June 7. Sales are also being arranged for Kerrville, where something like 2,000,000 pounds of wool will be offered; Lampasas, where the offering will be about 200,000, and other towns.

In addition to these sales, the county marketing associations are shipping their pooled wool and mohair clips to Houston, and it is estimated that more than 4,000,000 pounds of wool will be concentrated there for sale through this association.

New Manager Chosen. M. W. Coll, sheep and wool investigator for the Dubose (Ida.) experiment station of the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been chosen manager for the Southwestern Farm Bureau Wool & Mohair Association, succeeding B. D. Black, resigned. Mr. Coll will have direct charge of the field service and sales departments, and will maintain headquarters in Houston.

Other sales recently closed in Texas include the following: At Sonora, Tex., J. M. Lea of Del Rio, buyer for Draper & Co., Boston, bought 450,000 pounds of long wool from W. A. Miers, C. O. Ridley, J. W. Wilson, S. E. McKnight, D. J. Wyatt, William Mittel, Mat Kernes, D. E. Steen, Edward Mayfield, A. D. Johnson and others, for 55 cents a pound. C. F. Angell, buyer for Hall, Jones & Donald, Boston, bought 40,000 pounds of long wool at Sonora, from Max Marshall, for 52½ cents a pound.

Sutton County ranchmen sold 188,000 pounds of eight-months wool to various buyers representing Boston and Philadelphia firms, at 48 cents a pound. H. P. Buell of Boston, representing Studley & Emery of Boston, bought 525,000 pounds of short eight-months wool from growers in the Sonora, Ozona and Del Rio sections for an average of 50 cents a pound. This wool is being concentrated at San Angelo for shipment to Boston via Galveston.

John S. Allison of San Angelo bought 25,000 pounds of 12-months wool from N. D. Blackstone, W. L. Slaughter and Harry Stinson, all of San Angelo, for 50 cents a pound. The wool was purchased for Adams & Leland of Boston.

CABLE RATES CUT IS ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, June 7.—The All-America Cables concern announces a reduction in cable rates to 35 cents a word to San Jose, Guatemala; La Libertad, Salvador; San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua; San Jose and Port Limon, Costa Rica, and to 40 cents a word to all other places in Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and all Spanish Honduras, and to 42 cents a word to all other places in Costa Rica.

Deferred service is at one-half rate.

LOGS LOAN DENOMINATION. LONDON, June 7.—The extent to which the mark is being abandoned by Germany is illustrated by authorization granted the town of Hameln, of Pled Piper fame, to contract a loan with bonds issued in the denomination of birch logs. The Austrian kronen, long outcast from the German exchanges, have become an honored guest since the value of the mark went below the crown.

PACE CONTINUES AT YOUNGSTOWN

Steel Output for Building Trade Is Still Above Normal

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 7.—Industries here catering directly to the building trades have as yet not been slowed down as a result of suspension of building projects. Management of the enterprises say there is nothing in sight to indicate they will be slowed for a considerable time to come.

The executive of one of the concerns say that even with the temporary abandoning of certain projects building operations are still above normal and indications are they will continue so. His forecasts continuance of virtually capacity operations.

The interest seeing protracted good demand is a maker of metal furniture and fireproofing materials.

Iron and steel operation holds at recent top levels. The Sharpville Furnace Company has blown in its stack, idle for about two years. It is the only one of its kind in the inactive list. Near-obsolete units in the inactive list.

Iron production now is at the highest rate in the history of the district, although at times all units have been simultaneously in commission. In the last few years many stocks have been rebuilt and enlarged.

In May the seven open hearths of the Trumbull Steel Company set a new high record in steel output with a production of 45,000 tons. Following is the list of very high rates of production in preceding months the record is considered exceptional.

Labor shortage is slightly curtailing both the sheet and tin plate output. It is feared that hot weather will further curtail such operations. Wire makers and puddle furnace operators are also affected to an extent by labor shortage, restricting output measurably. This is especially true of puddle furnace operations, where the output in the 38 furnaces here has likely not risen above 70 per cent in months.

RESEARCH BEING MADE IN CAST IRON PROBLEMS

LONDON, May 31 (Special Correspondence)—The Bulletin of the Federation of British Industries states that experiments of great value to ironfounders are being carried out by the British Cast Iron Research Association.

A basis has been found, it is declared, for drawing up a national standard test bar specification; a draft specification for air-cooled and jacketed cylinders has been considered and approved; research into shrinkage defects, including liquid shrinkage, solid contraction and corrosion, is progressing; and specifications for cast iron for piston-rings and concentric piston rings are being considered.

LONDON STOCK LIST AS WHOLE IS STRONG TODAY

LONDON, June 7.—The general stock market here today was strong, with traders displaying more confidence.

Rio Tinto were 36½; Hudson's Bay 7½; Glit-edge issues hardened. Dollar securities were featureless. Home rails rallied after early dullness. Argentine rails were steady.

French loans were firm. Kaffirs were irregular. Rubber issues were dull, following the staple. Oils had a checked appearance, due to adjustments. Royal Dutch was 32½, Shell Transport 41-16, and Mexican Eagle 1½.

AUSTRIAN LOAN AFFAIRS GRATIFYING

LONDON, June 7.—T. W. Lamont, after concluding the Austrian loan discussions in Paris and London, will sail for New York June 13.

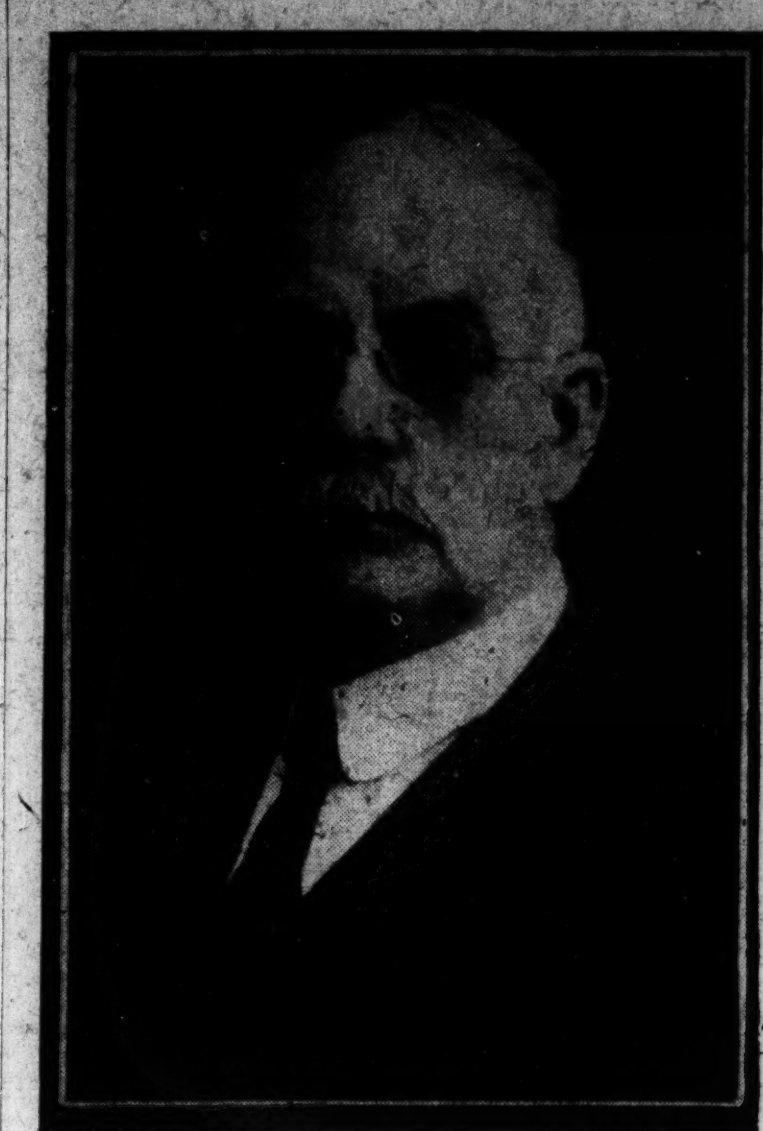
As the British share of the loan is larger than J. P. Morgan & Co.'s \$25,000,000 participation, interest has been aroused in London investment circles by the statement of Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, new Austrian controller-general, that finally the chaotic Austria has a new lease of life.

Guarantees by Great Britain, France, Italy, etc., of the loan go far toward insuring Austria's political stability.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks	Bid	Ask
Adirondack P & L	21½	22½
Am G & E new	38	39
Am G & E Tr	41	42
Am LA & Tr	120	122
Am pf	90	92
Am Pow	160	162
do pf	80½	82½
Appal Power	25	26
do pf	81	82
Cities Service	154	156
do pf	67½	68½
do pf B	64	65
do pf BB	64	66
do Bankers	118	120
do deb B	118	120
do deb C	118	120
do deb D	118	120
do deb E	118	120
Empire Gas pf	86	88
Denver Gas pf	86	88
Colorado Power	21	22½
do pf	90	92
Commodore Power	21	22½
do pf	67	69
Cons E L & P pf	74	76
Consumers Power pf	95	97
Elec B & S pf	97	98
Empire G & E pf	85	86
Fed L & Tr	60	62
do pf	68	70
Mass Lighting	20	22½
do pf	84	86
Miss Riv Power	23	24½
do pf	80	81
New England Pow	22	24
No Boston Lighting	27	28½
do pf	94	95
No States Power	94	95
do pf	91	92
Oria G & E pf	86	88
Port R L & P com	17	18
do pf	17	18
Puget Sound P & L	47	49
do pf	80	82
do pf B	101	103
So Cal Edison	101	103
Standard G & E L	27½	28½
do pf	40	42
Tenn Elec Pow com	14	15
do pf	45½	47½
do pf	45½	47½
Utah Pow & L pf	83	85
Western Power	28½	30
do pf	79	81
West St G & E	74	76
do pf	81	82

*Ex-dividend. †Offered.



John L. Hamilton

BEGINNING his career in finance as deputy county treasurer of Iroquois County, Ill., John L. Hamilton, president of the American Bankers' Association, Columbus, O., has gained national prominence as an authority in country banking and is the only country banker to have had the honor of being elected president of the American Bankers' Association, to which position he was named in 1920.

Mr. Hamilton was reared on a farm in Wellington, Ill. For years he was actively associated with banking interests of the State, and was the organizer of a number of financial institutions in the smaller towns of Illinois, among them the Citizens' State Bank of Watseka, the Bank of Hamilton & Cunningham at Hoopston, the Hoopston National Bank in the same town, and the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank and the Vermilion County Abstract Company, at Danville.

He was a charter member of the Illinois Bankers' Association in 1891, prepared and introduced the resolution for the appointment of a commerce and marine committee of fifteen, and was made a member of this body, which aided in obtaining the passage of the Edge Foreign Trade Corporation Law.

His association with the American Bankers' Association began in 1896, when he was made a member of the banking currency committee, to become chairman of the insurance committee two years later. In 1903 he became chairman of the executive council, to which he had been elected the year before.

In 1901 he was sent to Europe by the executive council on a special mission to study reinsurance conditions. He has had a large share in the formative work of various important committees of the bankers' association. As a member of the currency commission of fifteen of the association, from 1906 until 1913, he was a leader in the assistance given by this body to the National Currency Commission in the preparation of the Federal Reserve Banking Act.

At the meeting in Chicago of the American Bankers' Association he prepared and introduced the resolution for the appointment of a commerce and marine committee of fifteen, and was made a member of this body, which aided in obtaining the passage of the Edge Foreign Trade Corporation Law.

Mr. Hamilton was instrumental in obtaining the standardized form of burglary and fidelity insurance policies which have been universally adopted by insurance companies, applying particularly to banks. From 1905 to 1912 Mr. Hamilton was director and treasurer of the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

SHIPPING PROFITS DECREASE

LONDON, June 6.—The Elder Dempster shipping line shows a continued decrease of net profits for the last year. £536,107, compared with £564,802 in 1921 and £671,480 in 1920. Trade is improving, as indicated by the steady increase in vessels out of commission.

DUTCH EAST INDIES LOAN

LONDON, June 7.—It is said that a loan to the Dutch East Indies is at hand, probably bearing 5 per cent and to be issued around 90.

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The Christian Science Monitor

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Union News Co., Fort Wayne Station
Union News Co., Baltimore & Ohio Station
Union News Co.,
Fort Pitt Hotel
William Penn Hotel
A. L. Kidder, Penn and Highland Aves.
Pittsburgh Post Office News Stand

Colored Sandals

One of the greatest stocks in the country of Red, Green and Blue Sandals is to be found in this store. In the popular cut-out and strap effects. Complete size ranges.
Prices \$6.85 to \$18.00

JOSEPH HORNE CO.
PITTSBURGH

EXPORTS OF GOLD ARE PREDICTED BY NEW YORK BANKER

NEW YORK, June 7.—A considerable outflow of gold from the United States in the future was predicted today by H. A. E. Chandler of the National Bank of Commerce in an address at the opening of the annual meeting of the National Monetary Association.

"If the public could appreciate the fact that our huge surplus gold supply could not be utilized for credit extension without causing inflation, and consequent deflation, an important lesson would be taught," he said.

"The public should be educated against the inefficient use of this surplus gold to guard against the condition that will arise from its subsequent exportation. I would suggest that this gold either be earmarked or segregated. This operation might be either physical or mental, but the gold should be earmarked so as not to appear in the federal reserve ratio."

RAILWAY MEN GET WAGE INCREASE

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Three thousand conductors and motormen of the Pittsburgh Railway Company just received their first bi-monthly pay since the settlement of the wage dispute with the receivers on the basis of 7 cents an hour increase.

The raise will cost the company about \$600,000 a year, or at the rate of \$55,000 a year for each additional cent granted.

OIL MACHINERY PURCHASES

LONDON, June 7.—The Soviet Government is buying American oil machinery through Otto Wolff's German syndicate, which has contracted to deliver \$4,500,000 of equipment at Baku in 1923-24. Wolff is concluding similar arrangements in Grosny and Donetz oil fields.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, June 7 (Special)—Importers of egg albumen, shipped from China, have just obtained an important modification in the tariff provisions having to do with the marking with the country of origin of imported merchandise.

Assistant Secretary McKenna Moore, following recent conferences in Washington between customs officers and representatives of large import interests, has just ruled that the actual containers of egg albumen need not be marked. This is taken to mean that thousands of dollars, collected in penalties for alleged noncompliance with the law, will now be refunded.

This class of merchandise is imported in large quantities for use by confectioners and bakers. The actual containers are imported in outside cases which are marked with the country of origin. This Assistant Secretary Moore rules, is sufficient under the new tariff law.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 7.—Consols for money sold today at 99½, Grand Trunk 74, De Beers 14½ and Rand Mines 2½. Money was ½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills were 1½-16½ per cent and three months' bills 2½-16½ per cent.

ORPHEUM CIRCUIT, INC.

Estimating May net profits at approximately \$100,000, Orpheum Circuit, Inc., earned in the first five months of this year \$668,000, or more than the entire 1922 net earnings of \$660,792. In the first five months of 1922 the company lost \$151,000.

MAY INCORPORATIONS

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—During May 1923 stock incorporations were approximately \$100,000. Orpheum Circuit, Inc., earned in the first five months of this year \$668,000, or more than the entire 1922 net earnings of \$660,792. In the first five months of 1922 the company lost \$151,000.

COSDEN STOCK INCREASE

WILLIAMSTON, Del., June 7.—Stockholders of Cosden & Co. today approved an increase in the authorized common stock from 1,400,000 to 2,000,000 shares.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET PRICES ARE RATHER IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, June 7.—Prices in the live-stock market yesterday were irregular, a hesitant tone appearing in the cattle and hog sections. Sheep were steady to strong, however, and fairly active.

Receipts, prices and conditions were:

Cattle, receipts, 12,000; beef steers and yearlings slow; few strictly choice heavies about steady; others weak to 23 lower, mostly 15 to 22 off; numerous lots unsold at noon; top heavies, \$11.25; beef yearlings, \$10.25; plain light yearlings showing maximum decline; and more in spots; better grade, few stock moderately active, steady; others slow uneven; bulls closing weak to shade lower; vealers, excepting medium kind about steady; bulk desirable bolonags, \$4.65-9.5; bulk vealers to packers, \$5.95-7.5; bulk stockers and feeders, \$5.25-6.50; medium light kind about steady; bulk beef heifers, \$7.25-8.50; string choice beef heifers, \$8.50; bulk canners, \$1.00-2.50; light kind, \$2.50. Hogs, receipts, 27,000; mostly 60-100 lower; top, \$7.25; bulk 160 to 240-pound, average, \$7.15-7.25; 260 to 340-pound butchers, \$6.35-6.75; packing sows mostly, \$6.65-7.10; desirable 110 to 130-pound pigs, \$5.00-5.25; cleaned, 110-120, 12.00.

CERTAINTIED CO. BILLINGS LARGER

NEW YORK, June 7.—The consolidated billings of the Certaintied Products Company for the first four months were in excess of the amount estimated a month ago at the time of the \$8,000,000 bond issue.

The company is now one of the largest manufacturers of linoleum and producers of gypsum in the United States. It has about 200,000 customers throughout the country.

Where Cord Satisfaction and ECONOMY begin!

Uniform rubber is necessary to uniform mileage

THE foundation of good rubber is uniform mixing. Every ounce of rubber in a Miller Cord or Tube is mixed in uniformly controlled machines. Every step is electrically governed.



Tested and Inspected Seven Times

In addition, all rubber is tested and inspected seven times. From every batch of rubber a piece is cut. If not sound, the entire batch is rejected. Every day one tire out of each size goes to the Testing Department.

Assure You Uniform Service

This is just one of the many ways in which you are assured the most for your money every time you buy a Miller Cord.

Think about this when you need cords! You cannot make a mistake if you always use Miller Tubes in Miller Tires. That's a combination you can ride on for thousands of miles with entire satisfaction! Authorized Miller dealers insure proper treatment.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY of N. Y. Akron, Ohio

Sale and Service by First Class Dealers—

There's one in your neighborhood

Miller Cords
REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFF.
Geared-to-the-Road

Geared-to-the-Road Cords and Fabrica . . . Wedge Tread Cords
Rellim Fabrica . . . Tubes and Accessories



BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Jan 7	Jan 8
Wheat	70	70	70	70	70
Sugar pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
T & T	124 1/2	124 1/2	124	124	124
Woolen	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Wool pf	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

moskeag	82	82	82	82
moskeag pl.	80	80	80	80
naconda	45	45	45	45
ncadian	1	1	1	1
ris Com	10	10	10	10
us & M pl A	25	25	25	25
us & M pl B	34	34	34	34
us & A	53	53	53	53

ic & Heds	374	374	374	374	374
ic Act p	90	90	90	90	90
Senior J T	22	22	22	22	22
er Range	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
ic R I p	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
avis Daily	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Masa Ry	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Masa pf	69	69	69	69	69
Masa pf B	59	59	59	59	59
Masa ctf	38	38	38	38	38
ison Elec	184 1/2	185	184 1/2	185	185

Ranklin	10	40	25	35	3
an Elec Sp	10%	10%	10%	10%	1
ay & Davis	10	70	10	19	1
nefield	14%	14%	14%	14%	1
ardy	32%	23%	27%	23%	3
ood Rubber	58	58	58	58	1
Cot of	52	52	52	52	1
and Crk	107%	107%	107%	107%	10
cky Copper	2%	2%	2%	2%	1
obby McN	5%	5%	5%	5%	1
ass Gas	82	82%	82	82%	2
ass Gas Pl	68	68	68	68	8
ermental	151%	151%	151%	151%	1
ass Riv Pw	23%	23%	23	23	2
shawk	51	51	51	51	1
at Leather	5	5	5	5	1

[illegible]

at	98.06	98.06	98.06	98.06
th	98.06	98.06	98.06	98.06
th g	98.06	98.06	98.06	98.06
Gulf S	49	49	49	49
S	98.06	98.06	98.06	98.06
G 48	91%	91%	91%	91%
Ar Br	108%	108%	108%	108%

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE HEAD TO RESIGN

NEW YORK, June 7.—William C. Sullivan, president of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, who has been under fire in the recent investigations of failures of alleged bull market speculators announced today that he expected to resign from his post at the market Monday, when his present term of office expires.

Mr. Sullivan declared he was convinced that he could clear his name by continuing to work until the end of the month.

...I had not definitely decided to resign, he said, but he would do so if his tentative decision was approved by the board of directors. Mr. Sill said that he felt he had not been given proper support by the board of directors of the Exchange, Mr. Sill said:

I have done the best in my power to conserve the interests and reputation of the Exchange, but I cannot do it alone. If I do resign, be sure that I shall use every effort to clear my name. My resignation should be

purpose than to protect the change as far as I can against further attack."

COME TAX PAYMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Salcolm Nichols, Collector of Internal Revenue, says that for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1921, there were 388,442 individuals who reported income returns amounting to \$1,152,344,944, or a normal and average amounting to \$46,534.94 in Massachusetts.

There was a falling off in the number of returns of 13,328, or 3.32 per cent. Reduction in total net income was \$215,538,492, or 18.74 per cent. The decrease in normal and average was \$28,834,350, or 25.35 per cent.

the largest income tax was paid by an individual having an income of between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000, while 10 individuals filed returns on incomes between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The total income for these six amounting to \$3,850,702, and total taxes paid amounted to \$2,279,476.

Seven individuals paid taxes on incomes between \$250,000 and \$400,000; 10 individuals paid taxes on income between \$150,000 and \$250,000; 18 between \$100,000 and \$150,000; 27 between \$50,000 and \$100,000; 126 between \$10,000 and \$50,000; 55 between \$30,000 and \$100,000; 75 between \$30,000 and \$90,000; 100 between \$70,000 and \$80,000, and 10 between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

The number of federal income tax

	June 8, '22	June 8, '23
Liabilities	\$124,397,000	\$127,812,000
Time deposits	1,545,000	18,641,000
Current deposits	112,176,000	128,195,000
Securities	20,823,000	41,137,000
Other assets	67,894,000	72,860,000
Total	225,888,000	242,622,000
Reserve	127,528,000	128,836,000
Rate, %	3	3

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT
The Boston bank statement as of June
shows a reserve excess of \$2,669,000
increase of \$555,000.

ENGLISH BANK RATE
LONDON, June 7.—The Bank of Eng-
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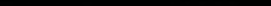
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ROADS' PASSENGER BUSINESS TAKES FORWARD STRIDE

Prosperity of General Public Now Current Big Factor in Striking Betterment

Passenger business of the railroads of the United States, which has had a long period of decline, is now on the upgrade, and the outlook for a continuation of the gains made in the first quarter of this year are bright.

Passenger business of the roads is closely related to industrial activity, expanding in good times and contracting during depression. In good times with people putting in full weeks at high rate of pay, they are liberal buyers of passenger transportation, not only during vacation time, but to visit friends and relatives at distant points.

Moreover, the traveling salesman is out in force, and notwithstanding use of the automobile, is still an important factor in the railroad business.

The outlook now is for a splendid summer season, and railroads generally have prepared for a large movement to mountain, country, and seashore resorts.

The following shows comparative passenger revenues for March and the first quarter, showing the improvement in general and not confined to any particular section:

MARCH

Pennsylvania.....\$12,065,513 \$10,911,196
N. Y. Central.....7,210,500 6,814,277
Balt. & Ohio.....2,520,500 2,064,646
New Haven.....4,008,216 3,106,569
Atchafalpa.....2,435,640 2,242,967
Chic. & N. W.....1,052,283 993,494
Illinois Central.....2,492,712 2,426,266
Phil. & Reading.....1,052,283 993,494
Southern.....2,492,712 2,426,266
Southern Pacific.....2,492,712 2,426,266
Atlantic Coast.....1,052,283 993,494

FIRST QUARTER

Pennsylvania.....\$32,065,513 \$32,065,513
N. Y. Central.....21,614,491 19,562,525
Balt. & Ohio.....6,411,781 6,101,211
New Haven.....11,671,025 9,558,958
Atchafalpa.....10,711,162 9,558,958
Chic. & N. W.....4,927,736 4,816,615
Illinois Central.....7,481,588 6,429,815
Phil. & Reading.....2,521,619 2,220,855
Southern.....2,492,712 2,426,266
Southern Pacific.....2,492,712 2,426,266
Atlantic Coast.....1,052,283 993,494

Some eastern roads also report an increase in special excursion business.

EARLY ADVANCES IN WHEAT TODAY

SOON WIPED OUT

CHICAGO, June 7.—Advances which took place at the opening in the wheat market today were soon wiped out by speculative selling. Initial quotations which ranged from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cent higher, with July 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 and September 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, were followed by a drop all around to well below yesterday's closing level.

After opening at 1/2 cent off to 3/4 up, July 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, the corn market had a material decline. July 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, and then receded decidedly below yesterday's latest figures.

Provisions were firm.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate.....5% 5%
Outside com'l paper 5% 5%
Year money.....5% 5%
Customer com'l paper 5% 5%
Indiv. cus. com'l p's 5% 5%

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges.....\$2,000,000 \$15,000,000
Year ago today.....\$2,000,000 \$15,000,000
Balances.....25,000,000 57,000,000
Year ago today.....25,000,000 57,000,000
F. R. bank credit.....25,019,731 55,000,000

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston New York
Prime Eligible Banks.....4% 4 1/4%
60-day days.....4% 4 1/4%
Under 30 days.....4% 4 1/4%
Less Known Banks.....4% 4 1/4%
60-day days.....4% 4 1/4%
Under 30 days.....4% 4 1/4%
Eligible Private.....4% 4 1/4%
60-day days.....4% 4 1/4%
Under 30 days.....4% 4 1/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banks in other foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

STERLING
Current.....\$1.48 1/2
Previous.....\$1.48 1/2
Parity.....\$1.48 1/2

FRANC
Current.....19.36
Previous.....19.36
Parity.....19.36

MARKS
Current.....1.75
Previous.....1.75
Parity.....1.75

RUPEES
Current.....15.50
Previous.....15.50
Parity.....15.50

YEN
Current.....1.48
Previous.....1.48
Parity.....1.48

PAUNDS
Current.....1.48
Previous.....1.48
Parity.....1.48

SCHEMELS
Current.....1.48
Previous.....1.48
Parity.....1.48

AUSTRALIAN LOAN SUCCESS
LONDON, June 7.—The issue of £3,000,000 western Australian 4 1/2 per cent stock here was fully subscribed.

MONEY MAY BE SENT TO AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON, June 7.—For the first time since the World War, postal money orders may be sent from the United States to Austria, as a result of a "one-way" convention just signed by postal officials of the two countries.

The "one-way" feature, which is unusual, means that the same privilege will not be accorded to the citizens of Austria at the present time. Money may be sent to Austria, but not from Austria. This is due to the uncertainty and the extreme fluctuations of Austrian currency.

TAXATION CUT APPEARS TO BE DRAWING NEARER

President Harding Said to Be Determined to Reduce Public Burden to the Limit

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Taxpayers will get a big reduction in the cost of running the Federal Government by this time next year if President Harding has his way about it. He heartily favors a cut in federal income taxes, and is waiting for the Treasury to permit.

Before definitely committing himself to a tax revision program in the next Congress, he is waiting to see the whole picture of the present law in operation.

Treasury experts, basing their opinions on March income tax collections, believe a downward revision of taxes will be justified by next December. They are now working on the problem of lowering taxes and still collecting approximately the amount yielded under the present law.

In view of the optimistic opinion held at the Treasury, coupled with his own desires, there is every reason to believe that the President's first message to the new Congress will contain a strong recommendation for as large a slash in taxes as the state of the Treasury will justify.

Two Obstacles Seen
With the condition of the Treasury daily improving, the radicals in Congress—the chief agitators against high taxes—now appear to be the greatest obstacle standing in the way of lower taxes.

For, despite the President's desire to lighten the tax burden, administration leaders in Congress expect that with the tax question once opened, the radicals would ditch the whole program by revolutionary proposals.

Another stumbling block to tax reductions is some extraordinary expenditure such as the soldier bonus. This may be coupled with the likelihood of radical activities in Congress, as such a law could only be enacted with their support. Since the chances for a bonus law are fading rapidly, however, the taxpayers' dream of lower taxes is beginning to loom as a bright reality.

Receipts Will Be Higher
Treasury experts estimate that the revenues from income and profits collected taxes this fiscal year will exceed the \$1,500,000,000 collected last year, despite the reduction from 65 per cent to 50 per cent in the maximum surtaxes, substantial reductions in the lower brackets and increased exemptions for heads of families, which cut heavily into collections on small incomes.

While some experts do not expect to see the next three quarters maintain the huge increase in income tax collections shown in March over the collections of last year at the similar period, they do not believe the June, September and December returns will fall so far short of March. Collections for March, 1923, were \$463,091,297, compared with \$393,382,045 in March, 1922.

In addition to income tax returns holding their own despite reductions, customs receipts continue to surprise and gratify Treasury officials. It is estimated that customs receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be \$560,000,000. This will exceed by nearly \$200,000,000 the record year of 1922, when customs receipts totaled \$370,000,000.

Anomalies Explained
Treasury experts have an answer for the anomalous condition which brings a larger yield from the higher rates of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act and as much or more money from lower income taxes. They believe that the lifting of a part of the burden from business is responsible. Prosperity, they believe, came as direct reaction to lower taxes and resulted in the demand for products paying custom duties continuing at virtually the same level despite the higher rates.

On the theory that revenue now escaping in tax-exempt securities will come out of hiding and go back into business, contributing to general prosperity if surtax rates are lowered, Treasury officials are working on such a schedule.

President Harding has endorsed Secretary Mellon's recommendations for a reduction of surtaxes, with the maximum limit 25 per cent. This makes it virtually certain that when cuts are effected, the load on big incomes will be halved.

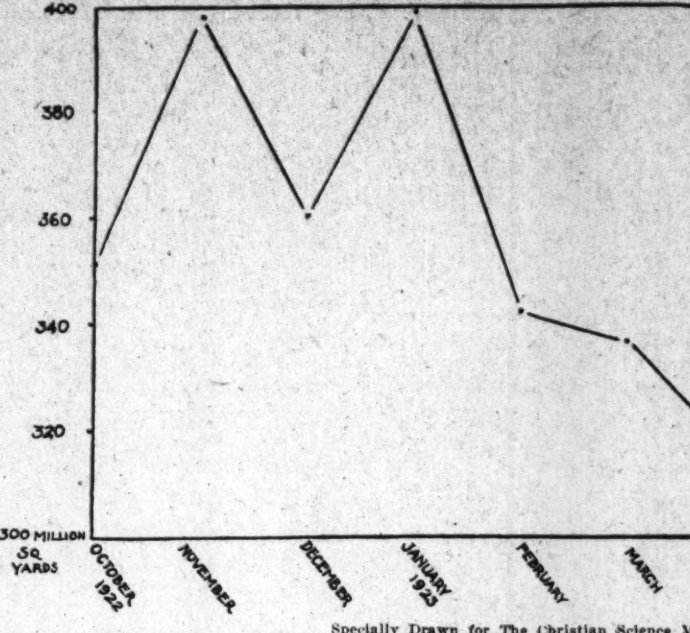
Recommendations for a reduction of surtaxes are certain to be coupled with a renewal of the President's appeal for a law prohibiting the further issuance of tax-exempt securities, which failed in the last Congress.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION
May set a new record for motor vehicle production, totaling 404,992 cars and trucks, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. This brings the total for the first five months to 1,660,573 cars and trucks.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
18 OLIVER ST. FIRE AUTOMOBILE SURGICAL AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES. Business Established 1868

LANCASHIRE PIECE GOODS EXPORTS

October, 1922, to April, 1923



NO IMPROVEMENT IN LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

Big Drop in Export of Piece Goods—Differences of Opinion as to Remedy

LIVERPOOL, May 29 (Special Correspondence).—With a third of the year gone the cotton trade in Lancashire has not exhibited that revival which has so long been hoped for and which is being felt in the United States in all departments of trade.

Since January last the total exports of cotton piece goods has fallen from nearly 400,000,000 square yards, exported during that month to 316,000,000 in April, though not so rapidly in the latter part of the period as during February.

Exports on Down Grade
In detail the returns show a slight increase during April in the demand from China and Bombay, but a reduction in exports to Bengal and other markets, as compared with the March figures. Exports of cotton yarn showed a decline on the March figures similar to the fall in piece goods.

From 12,800,000 pounds exported in January, the trade has fallen to 10,800,000 in April, showing a decline of 2,000,000 as compared with the March figures. The export trade in yarn and piece goods during the first four months of the year, the period for which the returns are available, is as follows: Yarn, 47,500,000 square yards; piece goods, 1,396,000,000 square yards.

In spite of the downward tendency shown above there is a redeeming feature in the situation in that the April exports of piece goods compared very favorably with those of the corresponding month of 1922. Roughly speaking the figures for April of the current year are 14,000,000 square yards better than a year previous, equal to an increase of 46 per cent, but the same cannot be said for yarn exports which are little more than half what they were a year ago, viz. 10,800,000 pounds, compared with 21,300,000.

No Remedy Yet Applied
On the whole, the cotton situation in Lancashire is not changing for the better as the months pass, and the trade is in the midst of domestic differences of opinion as to what are the best remedies to deal with the present emergency. The official leaders of the spinning trade, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association and a body known as the Provisional Emergency Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Macara, are each striving to find a workable plan to improve conditions.

At present neither the federation nor the emergency committee has obtained universal acceptance for its proposals, and the trade, which is necessarily the final arbiter, has not yet given its verdict.

That the verdict will not be given too soon when it comes seems proved by the figures available regarding unemployment after two or three months of organized short time. In the Burnley district only 53 per cent of the looms were run in April and in Blackburn only 66 per cent.

Even allowing for other factors such as the high price of raw material, critics of the "short time" policy point out that a plan which adds 4.4d per pound to the costs is not likely to produce more employment.

BANK OF FRANCE
PARIS, June 7.—The chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

Gold.....5,537,000,000 5,537,000,000
Silver.....292,500,000 284,200,000
Loans & disc.....4,594,500,000 4,493,700,000
Circulation.....2,948,100,000 2,917,800,000
Deposits.....2,088,600,000 2,197,500,000
War adv. to st.....22,900,000,000 23,100,000,000
Bank rate.....5% 5%

State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE: 35 STATE STREET, CORNER OF STATE AND CORNHILL. BRANCH OFFICE: 133 BOSTON STREET, CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE AND BOSTON ST. BOSTON, MASS. Member Federal Reserve System

7% UNITED First Mortgage BONDS
on improved real estate in Detroit and other Michigan cities are secure investments, presented by a house of financial strength and fairness integrity. Ask us for particulars of issues.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND CO., LTD.
HOWARD C. WADE, President
312 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

HIGH RECORD FOR BLAST FURNACES

Pig Iron Output of Steel Companies Makes a Big Gain in May

With no pronounced development in the steel market, interest centers in the remarkable performance of the country's blast furnaces in May, says the Iron Age. Another high record was made with 3,867,694 gross tons, or 124,764 a day, compared with 3,549,738 in April, which established the previous record of 118,324 a day.

The gain last month was almost entirely in pig iron output of steel companies. Of the total increase of 6440 tons a day, they contributed 5884 tons, and the merchant furnaces only 556 tons.

Fourteen blast furnaces went in in May and three blew out. The capacity of 321 furnaces active June 1 is estimated at 125,100 tons a day, compared with 119,500 a day for 310 furnaces in blast May. Thus, as the month opened, the country was producing pig iron at an annual rate far beyond precedent, something more than 45,750,000 tons (including the relatively small amount of charcoal iron). This is nearly 16 per cent above the record of 39,434,000 in 1916. Full statistics for steel are not yet in, but it is known that the May output was as remarkable as that of pig iron.

A number of steel companies outdid their best previous performance, not only in steel ingots, but in various forms of finished material. The great Gary plant, in making the largest mill shipments in its history, had not a little company.

Here and there producers report an increase in sales, as compared with the second half of May, but orders on books are so large that a new movement is not expected pending a better appraisal of consumption as compared with the present surprising production.

Unusual heat the past week brings up the possibility of some reduction in mill rollings, but this is not a factor yet. At Chicago and in the central west bar iron, rail steel, reinforcing bars and blue annealed and black sheets show some concessions. While 3.85 cents is the Steel Corporation contract price for black sheets, some mills have shipped from excess stocks at 3.70 cents.

Some ease of situation has developed in nuts and bolts. The trend of pig-iron prices is downward in near-by centers. Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces, which had long resisted buyers' efforts to obtain concessions, have reduced their quotations on basic and foundry grades \$2 a ton.

Sales of 20,000 tons of basic have been made at Philadelphia at the reduced price, but little foundry iron business has developed there.

In the immediate Chicago district furnaces continue recent quotations, but sellers at distant points report having lost business, especially in malleable, to Chicago competitors.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES AUTHORIZED FOR WESTERN ROADS
WASHINGTON, June 7.—Railroads operating north and south lines west of the Mississippi River were authorized today by an Interstate Commerce Commission decision to make rates between St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and other Mississippi River crossing points, including New Orleans, without regarding the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The effect of the decision will be to allow lower rates on the transportation of general freight between the points named, than are allowed on similar shipments to and from intermediate points, even though the haul to the intermediate points may be shorter than to the river cities named.

Lines operating north and south, but located on the east side of the Mississippi River have already been authorized to maintain such a rate adjustment.

GERMAN EXPORT POLICY
LONDON, June 7.—General export permits granted in Germany since June 1 have been conditional on the delivery to the Government of 40 per cent of foreign purchase money, in exchange for marks.

AUSTRIA BOND ISSUE MONDAY
NEW YORK, June 6.—The Austrian bond issue of \$25,000,000 7 per cent 20-year bonds at 90, to yield 8 per cent, will be offered Monday.

It Took 38 Years to Write This Important Investment Book!
NOW FREE TO EVERY INVESTOR

THIRTY-EIGHT years of intensive experience—thirty-eight years of sound, conservative business practice—thirty-eight years of examining and investigating thousands of investments—were necessary before we acquired the fundamental investment knowledge which we have embodied in this important book.

THIS book tells in clear, definite, simple language the basic principles which influence all investments. It classifies all types of investments so that any one can quickly grasp the fundamental differences—the advantages and disadvantages of each one. It gives the few simple, easy, but very important rules by which insurance companies and other big corporations select their investments—assuring them strong security with a high yield.

It tells you how you may judge the merits of any investment—how you may select the investment best suited to your needs—how you may protect your principal against loss or mismanagement. With the aid

of the very important, very vital information contained in this book an inexperienced investor may go about the selecting of his investments confident that he is getting the same safety as the most experienced investor.

This book is, we sincerely believe, one of the most concise, most informative manuals ever prepared on the subject of investments. It gives, in condensed form, the investment knowledge which we have acquired in our conservative investment experience of over 38 years—during which time no customer has ever lost a penny of either principal or interest on any Forman investment.

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RETAIL COST OF FOOD IS HIGHER

Bureau of Labor Report Shows Increases in 15 Out of 22 Larger Cities

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Increases in the retail cost of food for the month from April 15 to May 15 in 15 out of 22 cities, ranging from four per cent to less than one-half of one per cent, were reported today by the bureau of labor statistics.

Five cities showed decreases of one per cent or less.

Increases were reported as follows: Philadelphia, four per cent; Baltimore, Md., Bridgeport, Conn., Butte, Mont., Cleveland, O., Louisville, Ky., Norfolk, Va., and San Francisco 1 per cent; Indianapolis, Ind., Little Rock Ark., New Haven, Conn., Omaha, Neb., Pittsburgh, Pa., Portland, Me., and Providence, R. I., less than five-tenths of one per cent.

Decreases were: Memphis, Tenn., and Newark, N. J., 1 per cent; and Buffalo, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Manchester, N. H., less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Prices remained unchanged in Boston and Richmond, Va.

For the year from May 15, 1922, to May 15, 1923, 21 of the 22 cities showed increases as follows: Bridgeport, 8 per cent; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 3 per cent; Boston and New Haven, 6 per cent; Manchester, Newark, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., and Providence, 5 per cent; Buffalo, Fall River, Mass., and Indianapolis, 4 per cent; Baltimore, Louisville and San Francisco, 3 per cent; Little Rock, 2 per cent; and Butte, Mont., Memphis, Tenn., Norfolk and Omaha, 1 per cent. Richmond, Va., prices decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

BUILDING BRICK SUPPLY IS FAR BELOW DEMANDS

NEW YORK, June 7.—Despite the curtailment of building operations in and around New York City and the continued strike of bricklayers, the demand for common building brick continues far in excess of the supply. The price is steady at \$20 a thousand alongside the dock. The only effect of the curtailment of building may have been to stabilize prices. Advances were threatened before the bricklayers went on strike.

Labor difficulties hampering consumers should normally close the breach between supply and demand, but yards of manufacturers have also been affected by labor trouble. Two leading producers have made no bricks since May 16, due to a strike of yard workers. The difficulty is purely a question of unionization.

Brickmakers have maintained the open-shop policy despite similar difficulties previously and do not intend to capitulate now.

Brickmakers declare they are operating at a nominal margin of profit. The cost of production, they say, is between \$16 and \$17 a thousand. Labor is paid on a basis of from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. Work is done on a piece basis and efficient workers can often complete a day's quota by 11 a.m. Under this plan men often get in 12 1/2 hours in a day. A weekly wage of \$67 is not uncommon for experienced labor not classified as "skilled."

Considerable quantities of foreign brick are arriving in New York. The price of grades measuring up to standard is about on a parity with domestic grades.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Shepherd Who Lives Beside Peter Pan

EVERY night, now, Peter Pan has a companion in Kensington Gardens after "Lock-out-Time." He is a young shepherd who brought 500 sheep from the Highlands of Scotland, to feed on the grass in Kensington Gardens. The grass never needs to be cut when the sheep are there, for they keep it short and smooth as if it had been mown.

Perhaps the birds will think the shepherd is another "Betwixt-and-Between," like Peter, because he stays in the Gardens after Lock-out-Time! You see, he does not want to leave his sheep, and he does not like living in a town, for he has always been used to hills all around him. He thinks being in the Gardens at night is nearly as good as being at home.

He lives next door to Peter Pan (the statue) down one of the "Paths That Have Made Themselves." In the place where the sheep "have their hair cut." He has a little tin hut, and a stove with a lamp in it to do his cooking. He calls that "bothing," which is a Scottish word for looking after yourself.

Things He Sees and Knows

He makes broth, and he always has brose for breakfast, made with oatmeal. He does not have to depend on the big crusts-the birds bring him, like Peter! But he needs "Solomon Caw" to teach him about birds just as badly as Peter did, for he knows very little. He only knows about big birds, like grouse, and partridges, and wild ducks which fly about the hills where he comes from in Morayshire. And he does not find out quite as much as Peter did about the Gardens at night, for he goes to bed soon after his supper; because he gets up at 5 o'clock, as soon as the Gates are opened, to see where his sheep have wandered in the night. He has learned, however, like Peter, to know the east wind from the west wind by the smell; he can tell, when it is dull with an easterly or northerly wind, that it is blowing through snow and that there will be rain. If he does not actually see the grass growing, he sees as much as Peter did, and he hears as much of the "insects" walking about inside the tree-trunks. But most of the time he is watching his sheep. All day long he is walking about with his dogs, visiting the little flocks of sheep he has left in different places. He does not leave them altogether, because the grass would not be evenly eaten.

All About Sheep

He knows all the sheep. "You don't see a difference in them," he said, "but I know a difference." Some of the sheep had black faces, but the shepherd said that they were not the black-faced sheep which come from the Highlands; it was the London soot that had made them black!

He brought his dogs, "Tom" and "Gwen," with him from Scotland, to help look after the sheep. Tom is a golden brown collie, and Gwen is black. The young shepherd has had them both since they were pups, and he has trained them to take care of the sheep. The dogs never frighten them. The shepherd can walk right through them with either Gwen or Tom, and the sheep do not even move

away. But, if strange little dogs come and chase them, Gwen or Tom come at once to look after their family. Then the rude little dog gets a shaking from the big sheep dog!

The shepherd came from Scotland with his sheep, because he does not think Londoners would like looking after them.

"It means walking about from 5 in the morning till 7 or 8 o'clock at night," he said; "not everyone can be a shepherd. You've got to remember your sheep all the time. You can't go away and amuse yourself. I've been out at a place in Perthshire, 17 miles from a shop, from April to November,

and maybe for two or three days I would not meet anyone."

The shepherd thinks he walks about twenty miles a day on the hills in Scotland, or in Kensington Gardens, visiting his sheep. If one tumbles over on its back, he is there to lift it up. When winter comes in Scotland, he gathers his sheep off the high hills to lower ground, so that they may not feel the storms. He is going to be in Kensington Gardens with them now until September. In the middle of May a shearing party came from Kent to shear the sheep and the shepherd helped them. He has never done anything else than look after sheep, and he doesn't need the birds to teach him, as they taught Peter, to have a glad heart. He is always happy with his sheep and his dogs on the hills in Scotland, or with Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens.

All Things Pleasant and All Things Nice

Here is the parrot of green and red, Who guards the men of gingerbread. Who squawks and struts and spreads his wings, Near oranges and splendid things. And here are figs and lemon drops, Nuts and tarts and lollipops; And Mrs. Goody to guard them all, By the chestnut tree, near the garden wall.

Here the umbrella, grand and great, Throws its shade from high estate. On cakes with raisins and cakes with spice, And all things pleasant and all things nice.

Gordon Hillman.



Aunt Nancy's Scrap Games

THERE isn't a thing left to play or to do," said Doris Davis, and she heaved such a sigh that some papers blew right off the table. "Aunt Nancy always has heaps of ideas," said Martha, as she heard someone coming up the stairs. "Let's ask Aunt Nancy what to do on a day when it rains and rains," said little Marjorie, hopefully.

There was an Aunt Nancy, Who didn't live in a shoe, With four little children Who didn't know what to do,

and Doris giggled, as she sang this so

loudly that Aunt Nancy could not help hearing her.

"When in doubt, ask Nancy Neale. She with joy will make you squeal, A jolly voice sang back, and Aunt Nancy came into the playroom.

"Why, I see half a dozen things to play right off now," she cried gayly, "especially if you want to play scrap games."

"Yes, we do; what are they?" cried four voices, at once.

"Well, there's Cardboard Cut Ups for Lewis to make, and Postcard Pastimes for Doris to do, and Story Calendars for Martha to make, and Button Families for Marjorie to make," and Aunt Nancy put on an apron and took up a pair of scissors, while four large smiles grew on four chubby faces.

"Lewis is the oldest, so we'll begin with him," planned Aunt Nancy. "Gather up all the pieces of cardboard you can find," she directed, looking hard at a heap of boxes thrown on the floor.

Lewis grew rather red and jumped to pick them all up; then he cut them in strips, and hunted around for flat pieces of cardboard.

"Now draw plenty of big letters on the cardboard," went on his aunt; "one whole alphabet at least and extra letters that we use more of, like 'a's' and 'e's'. Then get your crayons, color them in bright colors and cut each letter out carefully. Put these in a box to keep them neat, for you can play this game many times."

"That will keep me busy for quite a while," chuckled Lewis, as he went whistling to get his materials.

A Letter Game

"When they are all done, we can play a letter game," smiled Aunt Nancy. "You give about six letters to each person, after you have first mixed up the letters; then each one has to try to make a word from their jumbled letters, in three minutes. Another way to play it is for each one to hide his letters from the others, then in turn ask for another letter and see who can make a word first, something the way you play Authors."

"It's my turn now," said Doris, as Lewis started work.

"I wonder if you have many post cards," said Aunt Nancy, and she glanced at the desk where several

things were piled on several other trays.

"Oh, yes, I have a lot," said Doris, as she hurried to pick the postcards from the other things and make the desk neat.

"There are two games to make from a good pile of postcards," began her aunt, and nodded cheerfully as Martha offered Doris some of her post cards. "You may make puzzles by cutting the cards in odd-shaped pieces, mixing them together, about three post cards to an envelope, and then trying to put them together correctly again. If several are playing this game, it is fun to see who will finish first. Keep the puzzles in envelopes and put the envelopes in a box, and when your playmates come in, have them try to do it, too."

"I've started already," laughed Doris, as her scissors zig-zagged across the cards.

"Take some of the other cards," went on Aunt Nancy, "and try making a tunnel with them. It is careful work, but start by putting a card each side of a book, then add two more cards, about halfway from the side of the first cards, and keep going that way. If you put a card across the others once in a while, it makes it steeper, or perhaps you might brace the tunnel with a book. You can also make houses, courtyards, and maybe a barn and an Indian tent if you become a building expert."

"My turn now," called Martha eagerly.

Two are busy as a bee, Martha soon will make it three, and Aunt Nancy tied a pink hair bow which was slipping off.

"You need as many sheets of paper as you can find," said Aunt Nancy, "and it may be any kind or color, but it must be cut to one size," and Martha ran over to her playbox and quickly began work on the pile of papers that were scattered all around.

"Cut them all about the size of the

calendar in my room," suggested her aunt, "about seven inches wide and ten inches long. I notice you have some old magazines over there in the corner, and maybe some of the children's pages of the newspapers, and Martha felt sure Aunt Nancy's bright eyes were looking right through the closet door where she had dumped a lot of newspapers.

"If you can get 32 pieces of paper, find and cut out 52 little stories or poems, you will have a calendar with something for every week," said Aunt Nancy. "Then, if you can find tiny illustrations to paste at the top and bottom or along the sides of each page, it would be quite pretty, especially if the papers are tied with ribbon at the top."

"Oh," cried Martha, clapping her hands, and then she whispered to Aunt Nancy.

"Lovely! Lovely!" nodded Aunt Nancy.

"And I'll read one to her most every night," whispered Martha, looking wisely at Marjorie; but we won't tell yet."

Secrets fine are hard to keep, But of this we'll never peep.

chanted Aunt Nancy, while Martha added: "Right on her wall, when the holiday comes," and then they both laughed.

The Button Families

"Now I want my Button Families," cried little Marjorie, coming over from the window.

"Here's my button box," said Aunt Nancy, "and we'll take these big plain pearl buttons for the fathers, and these smaller white buttons with the two holes in them (that's for the thread when you sew them) for the mothers, and all these little round white and yellow and gray buttons for the children. Now get your paint box, and you can help me make the families."

Sure enough, when Aunt Nancy painted on some brown hair, dark eyebrows and big eyes, with a straight line for a nose and a curved-up line for a jolly mouth, there was a smiling father. The two holes of the mother buttons she used for the eyes, and so made funny expressions by slanting the eyebrows up or down and by curving the mouth in different ways.

"The children are so funny," giggled Marjorie, as she made the little faces. "I'm going to make cardboard chairs for my families and then let them visit each other, she planned, and in no time at all she had the Whites with six children calling on the Browns with their four babies, then along came the Greens with their two older boys and three tiny girls.

Such a humming and a whistling and laughing as went on all over the playroom. A robin stopped on the windowsill to see what they were doing, and was surprised because he wasn't even noticed until just as he was flying away.

"Why did you call these Scrap Games?" asked Lewis suddenly.

Aunt Nancy laughed and then motioned to the desk, and the closet and the table and the floor which seemed so much neater and cleaner than when she came in.

"It is always fun making something from nothing," she answered; "there's no game better than making the throw-aways and the left-overs and the scraps into other games."

When rainy clouds are in the skies, Aunt Nancy's scrap games make happy eyes, and Lewis whistled up and down the scale.

Aunt Nancy Neale is full of pranks; Four busy children give her thanks, sang Doris, flourishing the scissors, and Aunt Nancy made a curtsy to each one as she laughingly left the playroom.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Dorothy and Her Father Visit the Garden Shops

DOT was swinging on the garden gate, looking at the hollyhocks in the corner of the yard. The tall, straight stems were covered with beautiful white, pink, yellow and red blossoms.

"Dad," she called, as her father came down the path, "aren't the hollyhocks pretty this morning?"

"They are, indeed," agreed Dad. "I am sure the little shops are doing a rushing business today."

"Shops?" cried Dot. "What do you mean? What have hollyhocks to do with shops? What kind of shops are in the garden? Is there any candy shop? What?"

"My, what a lot of questions!" laughed Dad. "Let us go over and see."

So, hand in hand, they went to the hollyhock corner. They stopped before a tall, straight stem, set with lovely pink blossoms. They were just the color of Dot's hair ribbon.

"Look in one of the blossoms," said Dad, lifting her so she could see. "I tell me what you find. Who is calling there today?"

Dot kept tight hold of Dad's neck and leaned toward a blossom that had just opened that morning. She looked and looked.

"What a lovely color inside," she cried. "But, Dad, I see nothing but a fuzzy old bee. What is he getting? Why, he's after honey, isn't he? Honey is sweet, like sugar and candy. He must have found some. There he goes, straight over the fence. I wonder where his home is."

"Miles away, perhaps. Bees go long distances to gather the flower nectar from which they make honey. Suppose we see who is shopping in the next flower shop."

"I'll look in this white one, with the green center," said Dot. "Oh, there are lots of buyers here! Another honey bee; no, two of them; only one is smaller and more shaly."

"He's a wild honey bee," said Dad. "And see this old bumblebee. He is so very, very rude. He just walked right in and pushed the others aside. One of them has gone over to the red hollyhock store. Don't they ever quarrel, Dad?"

So Busy Marketing

"They are so busy marketing, I don't believe they do. Really, busy people do not have much time to quarrel. But, see, it is not only nectar these shoppers get. Watch the bees go to this yellow powder in the flowers. That is pollen. It is the bees' bread. They carry it home in their market baskets for their children."

"Their market baskets?" cried Dot. "Where are they?"

"Watch that bee coming out on that petal," said Dad. "He scrapes off the pollen from his body with his front feet. Now see where he puts it—down on those little plates on his hind legs. Before he goes home he will pack them full, as if they were baskets."

"If we looked at those bits of pollen through an enlarging glass, we would really think he had been marketing. The bits from different kinds of flowers are of varied shapes and colors. So he has round, square and other shaped packages in his basket, for he enters many flower stores before going home."

"It must be lovely to shop in pretty flowers," said Dot. "Now I wish to see who is in this big red store. Why, here's a honey bee, and a little green grasshopper, and two of those yellow bugs that eat our squash blossoms, and a tiny red spider, just the color of the flower. And Dad, here comes a beautifully dressed lady."

As Dot spoke a little butterfly, dressed in blue and gold, hovered daintily over the flower, as if looking in a shop window. Then she lit on the edge of a petal and walked in.

She sucked nectar with her long bill; then came out and walked away. "She's had a glass of soda, at the flower fountain," laughed Dot. "But, Dad, I thought only bees made honey." "Many insects use nectar for food," answered Dad.

"This beautiful lady should have come in her automobile," went on Dot. "I see, though, her wings are her airplane. Oh, Dad!" she danced in excitement—"there is the loveliest visitor of all, over at the nasturtium shops."

Watching a Humming Bird

There, poised before a partially opened bloom, was a wonderful, ruby-colored hummingbird. They could hear the hum of its beating wings. It was reaching head and bill into the bloom. Its head was so deep in, and it was so busy, it did not notice the little girl.

"Put your hand over it very, very carefully, and just touch it," said Dad quietly.

Dot did it. For a second she could just feel the tips of the wings beating against her hand. The bird was so very, very busy it never knew. "Only a few people are able to do that," said Dad, as Dot danced with delight.

"I am going down the flower border to see the shoppers in the roses, zinnias, and other flowers," said Dot. "Do they all have the same nectar?"

"No. Each has a different flavor. The honey bees make has different flavors in different months, because the blooming flowers are not the same."

"Just like different kinds of candy," said Dot. "I wish we could just go into such lovely stores and help ourselves to candy. Wouldn't it be fun?"

"Would you know when to stop, to keep from eating too much?" laughed Dad.

Dot laughed, too, but she colored a little bit.

That noon, at lunch, Dot had a piece of bread, spread with honey. She liked it very much.

"See, Dad," she said, "I have some candy from the candy shops, after all. It tastes so nice. I'm sure it came from that beautiful pink hollyhock. Anyhow, I'm going to thank it, and the bees, when I go out again."

Hidden Boys' Nick-names

In each of the following sentences is a boy's nickname, the letters spelling it being in their correct order:

1. Most of Hubert's conversation is idiomatic English.
2. I know that to win success I must work long and hard.
3. Mary has been away so long that she will come home soon.
4. The view from the hill-top is a beautiful one.
5. I saw the bat on your lawn yesterday.
6. Mr. Peterson arrived in America last year.
7. What is that lovely star which rises about 8:15?
8. What is the large nebula near Sirius?
9. Ernest and Fred will embark for France tomorrow.
10. I ran up a hill as fast as I could.

The key to the puzzle, Hidden Meats, which appeared upon this page for May 24, is as follows:

1. Beef; 2. Liver; 3. Veal; 4. Lamb; 5. Pork; 6. Ham; 7. Chop; 8. Bacon; 9. Mutton; 10. Cutlet.



The Storks in Holland

AMONG the oldest chimneys in Holland, in cozy, tucked-in corners between the gables, the storks build their nests. They live there peacefully and bother no one. They make homes near the chimneys because they have such long legs. They can't fold up well enough to sit on them, so it's convenient in winter to sit on the top of the chimney and dangle their feet inside where it's nice and warm.

There are two nice storks whom you'd be especially interested in. They live in a very superior nest, between two tall red chimneys, in Holland. They have plenty of air, sunshine, a fine view of the town and the windmills, the dikes and the harbor full of ships. Best of all, they have two little baby storks, tucked up in bed.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Stork takes her two little babies to sit on the edge of the roof and pick up the crumbs of "book learning," as the Dutch children come home from school. Of course, they talk Dutch, so I'll translate for you.

"I learned today," said a little boy with big yellow wooden shoes and blue stockings, "that the ships that sail out of our harbor take the round red and white cheeses that my mother makes across-the-sea to America."

"And the tulip bulbs that my father digs in the fall and dries in the sun go to make the gardens in England beautiful," said a little girl who was knitting a long, gray sock for her brother, as she hurried along the road.

A child with six different colored petticoats and a little white apron on top, said: "Did you know that Columbus had a little dog that discovered America with him?"

"Ha-ha," laughed all the little children.

"He-he," laughed the storks on the roof.

In the winter time, when the canals are frozen, everyone skates to town with their market baskets on their arms. Their gay red and blue mufflers stream out behind and they fly along, laughing and shouting and clapping their hands in the heavy mittens that they knit last summer.

The storks sit on the warm chimneys and the snowflakes dance around them. They button their coats tight up to their ears and wriggle their toes down inside where it's warm. A good smell of dinner cooking comes up the chimney and the two little storks go sniff sniff.

"Tell us about America, father," said one.

"I have never been there myself," said their father, "but my friend, the Ancient Mariner, who has been round the world many times told me about it. It is a fine wide country, with lots of tall buildings."

"And chimneys?" asked the other little stork.

"Yes, and chimneys. There are a great many people—"

"And storks?" asked the first little stork.

"Only a few," said their father, "by the streams and country rivers. Holland is the best place for us, so we'll stay here in our nice home and be satisfied."

"Yes, father," said the two little storks.

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Many of these children—grade and high school pupils in 24 states—have had their accounts for eight years. Others are just beginning to save. By the end of the present school year many more will have formed the thrift habit.

In the 3000 and more schools which have inaugurated savings systems, Tuesday morning of each week is banking day. For 10 minutes each week every schoolroom becomes a branch bank, every teacher a receiving teller, and every pupil a real or potential depositor.

A record of the practical accomplishments of thrift among the thousands of boys and girls who are foregoing the pleasures of ice cream cones and picture shows for the sake of putting their money in the bank, forms a document of real human interest.

On Oct. 18, 1921, boys and girls in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., opened 55,250 accounts, this being the largest number of individual banking accounts ever opened in a single city in a single day. The total deposits for the day included 600 pounds of pennies.

Nearly \$5500 in Six Years
Six years ago a boy in a small town in Pennsylvania started an account with a deposit of one cent. He has never made a withdrawal and the Jan. 1, 1923, balance on his account was \$5402.

A 10-year-old girl in Akron, O., started an account with a dime when the system was instituted in her school seven years ago. Last spring, when she was graduated from high school, she drew from the bank \$540—the accumulated amount of her savings—and used it to make a first payment on a family home.

In some industrial centers the children are encouraged to earn their own money to put in the school savings bank. In a mining town in Indiana, 50 boys in one class room are all earning the pennies and nickels and dimes for their weekly deposits. One boy in the class, physically unable to work, is hired by the others to act as monitor and collect the books on banking day. He, too, may have some money to deposit.

The method by which the school banking is accomplished is exceedingly

simple. Sums for deposit are accepted in any amount. Each child brings his money in an envelope which has been provided for the purpose. The teacher enters the amount of the deposit in the child's pass book, taking out a carbon copy coupon, and returning each book to its owner to take home. Coupons and cash are placed in a larger envelope and sent to the school principal, who further envelopes them in a bag, locks it, and sends it directly to a local bank, where every step of the transaction is recorded.

The 100 Per Cent Room

The savings program is presented to the children as a competitive game, and rooms and schools vie with one another for the largest percentage of pupils making weekly deposits. The competition is never allowed to center about the amount of money deposited. If a penny a week is deposited by every child in a room, it thereby becomes a 100 per cent room, and the pupils automatically become members of the School Bank Club of America. Of the 3617 schools operating the system at the present time, 786 are 100 per cent schools. The percentage of pupils in all schools having deposits is 88.

A Jewish boy, in a school in one of the poorer sections of Memphis, Tenn., was so anxious to have his third grade room register 100 per cent that he personally donated 29 cents—a cent for each of the 29 pupils who had no money for deposit—on the day the system was installed in his school. After that, regularly, and without assistance from the Jewish boy, this room went over the top on banking day.

Many boys, and girls, too, began in the grades and are continuing through high school the habit of saving money to help pay their way through college. Many make withdrawals, with the consent of teachers and parents, to buy their own clothes and school supplies.

None of the systems operating under this method in handling school children's cash at the bank have ever failed to get its balance to the exact cent. No such thing as a stamp book is employed. The loss of a bank book means the issuance of a new one.

This method of school savings was devised by J. Robert Stout and Rex T. Stout, president and secretary respectively of the Educational Thrift Service of New York. The thrift program was first introduced in the schools in 1915. At the present time it is operating in 376 cities and towns in the east, middle west, and south.

The Observatory

HOW to make the school library of greatest usefulness to the pupils will be one of the subjects offered this year at the summer session course in library methods, to be given at the University of Michigan. Other courses will deal with cataloging, classification, story-telling and library methods. This particular summer session, in many respects without parallel in the United States, is not primarily for poorly prepared or generally inefficient librarians who may want a little additional training. Rather it is for well-qualified members of approved libraries desiring to keep abreast of the developments of the times in their chosen profession. The university library serves as a laboratory and directors of large city institutions give the courses.

Wide-scale recognition of the school library as an effective instrumentality of education is somewhat belated, but now that the movement has been fairly started, rapid progress is being made. Schools have always had libraries, of course, but in few cases has there been a serious attempt to organize them that they bear the same relation to the English department that the laboratory bears to the chemistry or physics department. Broadly speaking, a library is simply a laboratory of literature. As such it must be under the direction of a competent librarian and its volumes must be catalogued and arranged in such an attractive manner that the pupils will want to go there to perform their "experiments." That is the goal now being sought and that is the purpose underlying the observatory course of the kind to be given this summer at Michigan. The modern director not only knows how to organize a library but is able to show children how they may most profitably use the various collections.

Examples are not wanting of the manner in which the library is slowly gaining its place as a necessary piece of school equipment. Within the past four and a half years, for instance, more than 1400 such libraries have been established in the State of Virginia alone. Many of them, in fact, nearly all of them are small but they

represent a beginning. In a sense this work is a co-operative enterprise because it calls for the aid of local boards make appropriations only on condition that certain amounts are raised by popular subscription. In Maine the state library is supporting the movement. It encourages schools to build up permanent collections whenever possible, but it sends out traveling libraries which any school may have for six months' use on payment of \$2.50. So greatly increased is the demand for this latter service that the Legislature recently voted an appropriation of \$20,000.

Although the school library is supposed to be for both teachers and pupils, it is seldom, in its present state of development, as well prepared to meet the needs of the faculty as it is the needs of the children. To make good the deficiency, public libraries in numerous cities and towns are establishing or planning to establish departments especially for teachers. In Kansas City this arrangement has reached a high state of development, and those persons who seek information on any pedagogical subjects are entitled to make free use of it. The teachers utilize its resources in planning recitations and other school activities and in acquainting themselves with new methods of instruction. They also depend upon it for literature needed for university extension courses and the preparation of these. Principals find reports on supervisory and administrative problems and members of the school department who are

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scheduled to make addresses go to it to have their reference sources located and collected. It also serves to supply the different offices of the educational system with needed data and statistics. The department is concerned only indirectly with the pupils; its primary function is to gather and make easily accessible books and pamphlets which deal with education from a professional standpoint.

Two other services which this teachers' library performs are described in School Life by Clara Louise Volpert. In the one case the department stands ready to notify persons with special interests of all the new literature in particular subjects. In the other, it has, by wide use of the parcel post arranged to make its facilities available to teachers the year round. Patrons who are spending the summer vacation away from the city may have books sent to them.

One of the first acts of Arizona's new League to Promote Education is to proclaim its enthusiastic support of the Turner-Sterling bill now pending on the floor of the legislature, which already numbers among its members many of the most prominent men and women of the State, and exists for the purpose of "fostering education and Americanization in the United States, and especially in Arizona." It proposes to devote its energies to encouraging movements for the betterment and protection of the public educational system of the State, and seeks to develop in all Arizona citizens a desire for knowledge and a demand for public school education for their children, to the end that illiteracy may be stamped out. It also serves notice that it will support measures in the legislature and in Congress which are designed to promote Americanization. An additional purpose is to give the widest possible publicity to all educational matters.

National Congress of Italian Women

THE Third National Congress of Italian Women, which took place in Rome a few weeks ago, afforded fresh evidence of the progress which the women of Italy are making in relation to their obligations to domestic and civic education.

Italy has seen in the last two or three decades a great advance in the position of its women; has seen them reaching out for more and better education, wider opportunities of usefulness, more thorough equipment for the fulfillment of their responsibilities which have always been held to come most intimately within the sphere of women's influence. It is in striving toward this better equipment that this third congress selected as its theme for instruction and discussion the subject of "Education in the Home."

The congress brought much evidence to show that it is in the home that the first elements of right living should be inculcated, the interrelation of liberty and discipline taught, and the Golden Rule which is eventually to solve all the world's problems instilled, so the preparation of parents and teachers for this work is one which cannot be studied too seriously.

Among the subjects discussed were "The Social Importance of Domestic Education," "The Method of Preparation of Parents for Their Functions as Educators," "The Preparation of Those Who Have the Care of the Young," "How Liberty May Be Reconciled With Authority," "The Importance of Environment, Example and Habits," "The Education of Character," "The Education of the National Conscience," "Collaboration Between the Family and the School," and, finally, "How to Spread the Principles and Methods of Domestic Education."

It was encouraging to see the most serious and earnest women of Italy gathered together to concentrate their thought and work upon such problems as these.

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Status of Co-operative Movement Education

London, England

Special Correspondence

THE present position of education within the co-operative movement was recently explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Ralph Hibbard, secretary of the southern section of the Co-operative Union.

"The educational work of the co-operative movement has become so complex of late years that, without a knowledge of the agencies by which this work is manipulated, it is almost impossible to understand it," said Mr. Hibbard. "The most important of these agencies is the Co-operative Union, which functions for educational purposes through a committee known as the central education committee. Other important agencies are the sectional educational associations and the educational committees of local societies. The women's guilds and the men's guilds are also engaged in educational work and propaganda."

Successful Syllabuses

"Besides arranging syllabuses of instruction in co-operation, industrial history, economics, citizenship, and other social subjects, the central education committee arranges syllabuses of instruction in technical subjects for co-operative employees, officials, and committee members, and training classes for salesmen and managers. These last are meeting with enormous success. The average attendance at the various classes now being held all over the country is high, although the effects of the war have, of course, been felt both intellectually and financially. In the past, 2 1/2 per cent of the trade surplus of the societies was usually devoted to educational work, but for the last two years the trade surplus has been low and it has now been suggested that educational work should be charged for at so much per head of the membership—say, 1s. per head."

"The committee conducts its college work at the union's headquarters, Holyoake House, Manchester, where students from all parts of the United Kingdom, and from foreign countries, form the nucleus of a body of students to be ultimately housed in a special co-operative college, for which £17,000 has already been collected out of a required sum of £50,000."

"The committee is an examining body, and grants certificates, prizes and scholarships as the result of its examinations. In addition, it grants two research scholarships, of the value of £40 each, for the investigation of subjects of co-operative importance, and maintains two students at Oriel College, Oxford, by means of its co-operative scholarships, founded in memory of Thomas Hughes and Edward Vansittart Neale in recognition of their great work on behalf of co-operation. The value of these scholarships is £125 per annum, and they are tenable for three years, with the possibility of renewal for a fourth year."

"The committee is linked up with Ruskin College, Oxford, and the Working Men's College, London, by the appointment of representatives to their governing bodies. The committee also

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appoints representatives to the council of the Workers' Educational Association, the board of education adult education committee, and to almost all the university joint tutorial class committees in England and Wales.

"As regards propaganda and educational publications, numerous textbooks are published from time to time, through the publishing department of the co-operative Union, as well as a quarterly educational magazine called The Co-operative Educator. The committee also maintains a library of books on co-operative and allied subjects at Manchester, and a collection of slides, both of which are loaned to societies for use at lectures and propaganda meetings. The preparation of an educational film is also contemplated."

International Summer School

"Last year saw a new development in the shape of the first international co-operative summer school ever held, which was organized by the central education committee in co-operation with Swiss co-operators, at Basle, Switzerland, from Aug. 13-20, the week preceding the international congress. Students attended from all over Europe and the United States, the average attendance at each of the lectures being between 30 and 40 students. The committee are now arranging another for this year. Brussels is to be the center, and the lectures will be given and the students housed at the Belgian Labor College during the fortnight of July 22 to Aug. 5."

"The educational side of the co-operative movement is becoming increasingly conscious of the need for a closer contact between teachers and others engaged in co-operative educational work in different countries. Advantage was taken of the international congress at Basle last year, to convene a meeting of the educationalists present at the congress. A helpful discussion took place, and it was decided to recommend to the central education committee of the British Union, that, as a means of linking together co-operative educationalists in different countries, a foreign section of the co-operative educational fellowship should be organized, and that special places be allocated in the Co-operative Educator to meet the needs of the members of this section. These suggestions the committee readily adopted, and the meeting at Basle passed a resolution recommending that a similar meeting of educationalists be convened at all future international congresses."

Something new in the educational line comes from Port Arthur College in Texas, where life scholarships have been established in the department of business administration. Such a scholarship not only entitles the holder to tuition for the entire time necessary to complete a course, but permits him to return after graduation and review any subjects without additional charges.

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NATIONAL MEET DRAWS BIG FIELD

Fifty-Two Institutions From 23 States Have Entered Their Best Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—Everything points to a spectacle at the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field championships at Stagg Field here a week from Saturday, far greater in interest and importance than either of the two previous meets, it was stated here today by Maj. J. L. Griffith, a member in charge of the meet.

Fifty-two institutions from 23 states have entered their best men, according to the list announced by Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago, chairman of the meet committee. This is 17 more than were represented last year. University of Washington, which gave University of California a hard battle in the Pacific Coast championships, finishing second, 44 to 40, has entered all of its stars. University of Michigan, which won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet, has entered 14 men. University of Illinois, second in the much-discussed "Big Ten" meet, has not yet made a formal team. Coach H. L. Gill, however, has stated that eight or 10 of the leading Illinois will be entered. Michigan will meet a strong aggregation from University of Nebraska, winners of the Missouri Valley Conference meet.

Another important aspirant is Leland Stanford Junior University, which stayed out of the Pacific Coast meet for the expressed preference of attending the national meet. University of Southern California is also sending a strong team. California, winners of the Pacific and the eastern meets, however, will be conspicuous by its absence. Coach Walter Christie stated he could not attend both the eastern and the national, with the dates three weeks apart. Coach Christie had to pick between the eastern meet and the national, and, having won the eastern meet twice already, he wanted to make it three straight this year. Next year, however, according to his word, Major Griffith, he will show preference to the national meet.

In this connection it is stated that next year the meet may be moved up a week, to be held the second Saturday in June instead of the third. This would remove one of the objections of the important teams, which is to declare the date now is too late. It was impossible to set the date earlier this year and still retain the meet in Chicago because Stagg Field, the only appropriate arena, was pledged to the Chicago Alumni for their annual festival. Next year, it is stated that the new Municipal Stadium in Grant Park will be ready. There is a possibility that the Stadium will be dedicated by the national track and field meet. More entries for the meet are being received daily by Professor Stagg, although the lists closed nominally Wednesday. Professor Stagg sent out 50 telegrams to institutions not heard from, with the aim of rounding up those who had delayed making their nominations. The list to date follows:

Notre Dame University, Washington and Jefferson University, University of Wisconsin, Amherst College, Lehigh University, University of Georgia, Texas A. and M. College, University of Michigan, University of Kansas, Leland Stanford Junior University, University of Southern California, Georgia School of Technology, University of Washington, University of Nebraska, University of Texas, University of Chicago, Johns Hopkins University, University of Oregon, University of Minnesota, Clemson College, University of Iowa, Hamilton College, University of Iowa, University of Montana, Northwestern University, Wesleyan University, University of Tennessee, Washington University, Wesleyan University, Drake University, Harvard College, Pomona College, Des Moines University, Kansas State University, University of Illinois, University of California, University of Maryland, and University of Maryland.

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TIME FOR THREE RACES IS FIXED

Coach Leader Not Yet Satisfied With Yale's Showing

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 7.—Harvard and Yale rowing officials met yesterday in conference at the Yale headquarters, and agreed on the time for the starting of three of the four events scheduled for the regatta, June 22. Standard time will be used. The freshman race will start at 9:45 a. m., with the junior varsity race following it as soon as possible. The varsity race will be rowed at 6 p. m.

The officials also agreed to row the morning races down stream and to row the varsity event up stream. This change was made because of the conditions, as it had been previously announced that the varsity race would be rowed down stream.

Coach Edward Leader watched the Harvard crew row over a four-mile course in the afternoon and said that it looked well. As yet he is not completely satisfied with the work of the Yale crew and is drilling the men on fundamentals.

The varsity, in the afternoon, rowed over the course once, while the freshmen had racing starts. The junior varsity and combination crews had six-mile workouts.

COLUMBIA CREWS TO BEGIN TRAINING

NEW YORK, June 7.—Four Columbia crews, including 36 oarsmen, left today for Poughkeepsie to begin training for the annual intercollegiate regatta on June 28. They were accompanied by Coach J. C. Rice and a corps of assistants.

The New Yorkers were the first to leave for training quarters in preparation for this year's rowing classic on the Hudson. Most of the other squads—Cornell, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, United States Naval Academy, and Washington—are expected to be in their quarters next week.

KANSAS VARSITY BASEBALL TEAM DESERVES ITS TITLE

Missouri Valley Conference Figures for 1923 Show the Champions Were Superior in Every Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	P.C.
Kansas	11	2	.846
Oklahoma	9	3	.750
Iowa State	8	4	.667
Missouri	6	6	.500
Kansas State	5	7	.417
Nebraska	4	10	.286
Washington	4	10	.286

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 7.—Final figures for the baseball championship race of the Missouri Valley Conference, won by University of Kansas, show that the victors were unquestionably superior in every department of the game.

They won 11 of 13 games and batted for a team average of .289. Washington University, which was second in batting power with an average of .253 in 14 games, was last in the standing, showing an attack that was not balanced by a proper defense.

In the team batting averages five teams are closely grouped, after Kansas, only three points separating Washington is second and, University of Missouri and Iowa State College tied for fifth.

Missouri and University of Nebraska played the greatest number of games, which was 18, while Iowa State played the shortest schedule, nine games. University of Oklahoma, which got an early start and led for the first part of the race, finished second with eight victories and four defeats.

In the last two games of the season, Kansas defeated Nebraska, 6 to 4 and 5 to 3. These games gave M. M. Price '25, center fielder, his chance to place the run-getting honors in the Conference, and he made the best of it. He made three runs in six at-bats and with a season total of 21 broke a tie with C. H. Denny '24, Missouri shortstop, who has 18 runs to his credit. After Denny comes R. K. Janda '25, center fielder of Nebraska, with 17 runs.

Figuring that those who have been to bat 25 times or more only are entitled to consideration for the batting championship, the honors go to J. B. Bloomer '23, pitcher and second baseman for Kansas, with an average of .444. This is made on 24 hits in 54 chances. Bloomer's performance was well maintained, for while others who started out well slumped downward with increasing chances, Bloomer hung close to the top until the end. R. A. Gibbs '24, Nebraska, third baseman, is second for batting honors with an average of .424 in 33 chances. He is followed by J. H. Marsh '23, Oklahoma left fielder and one of the leading home-run batters, with a percentage of .419. Denny of Missouri went to bat the greatest number of times, 73, and came out with an average of .384. His total of 28 hits was the largest in the circuit.

It is interesting to note that the few pinch-hitters used did not fare very well. Ninety-three players broke into the averages with at least one hit. Sixty-five players batted a number of times, failed to hit safely. They are not included in the list. The

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As Between Tourists and Travelers

LIBRARIES have been written about the technique of globe-trotting, and those who are curious in such lore may find minutest explicit directions for admiring the pictures of Florence, for seeing the beauties of Alpine landscapes, for getting the most out of Europe. This voluminous literature began as long ago as Coryat's "Cruities." In the age of Elizabeth, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—down, indeed, to the seventeenth hundred and nineties, when the French Revolution blocked the roads of Europe—it was in its heyday; for those were the years of the Grand Tour, the great finishing school for all the gilded youth of the western world. Books of travel during those centuries were really textbooks, addressed to young men—or at any rate to their tutors—who were supposed to be earnestly bent upon the improvement of their minds. These textbooks did all that could be done to reduce the fascinating art of travel to a dismal rule.

Innumerable manuals of our own day carry on the work of eliminating the elements of chance and adventure from one of the few activities of modern life in which they are still found. One may sit snugly in his study today, guidebook in hand, and foresee all the major details of a year's journeying. Under such circumstances one may well ask why he should travel at all. A pilgrimage in which one is forever comparing the world's show places with the desiccated account of some third-rate cicerone, glancing rapidly from page to picture and back again, must be performed from a sense of duty rather than of pleasure. All such docile goose-stepping along the beaten roads of wonder is a lugubrious pastime and an error in peregrination. In actual travel one casts himself upon the unexpected and goes forth to meet the unknown with a smile. The gist of the whole matter may be summed up in considering the differences between the tourist and the traveler.

The mere tourist—what is he? An eager snapper-up of culture's crumbs, alert to catch the hackneyed commonplace but dull to apprehend the unfamiliar. One cheerfully concedes him the best of intentions, but scarcely a cultivated intelligence. He throws down his poor pennyworth of time upon the counter of Europe and asks for twenty centuries of history, art, and learning in return. He does not see three picture galleries in a morning, two cathedrals and half a dozen native places in the afternoon, and then catches the evening train for some more interesting place, sighing like hot Percy of the North, "Fie upon this quiet life!" Baedeker leads him by the nose; he is bullied by Blue Books and badgered by shilling guides. Never does he venture the heresy of an original opinion, although he has

been known to leap with joy upon minute errors of date or spelling in the paper and ink tyrant that rules him. He sees what he is told to see; he admires at the dictation of exclamation points, and gasps accordingly to rote. The crooked streets of Stratford—an American town of the banks of the Avon in Warwickshire—are crowded with him, and her, "to capacity," but Gilbert White's Selborne and Little Abbotsbury By-the-Sea, unmentioned in his guidebook, as yet know him not. (One hesitates to set down their names in type, lest thereby he should draw attention to their still un-Baedekered loveliness. Let it be said, then, that nothing has ever "happened" in these insignificant villages and that probably nothing ever will.)

A clear mark of the mere tourist is his inability to learn. Carrying his own balliwick upon his shoulders

themselves from architecture and from each other, stand alone, demanding their own values, insisting on the peculiar quality of the pleasure they each can give, though always with some sense of community in the final imaginative moment of surprise and delight. Yet, by a natural enough paradox, having become self-conscious, they tend to a daring interplay, and sculpture is like painting in the Paradisiacal gates of Ghiberti, painting like poetry in the rhythmic liquid mournful beauty of Giorgione, who is, nevertheless, completely a painter. It is a synthetic as well as a self-conscious age.

Yet, while art became conscious that it was an end in itself, it remained vitally, unalterably, involved with human affairs. This was its glory, to be as necessary as love or food. It was neither a mere vehicle of teaching nor a mere "escape" from life, the two extreme notions of mistaken moderns. It was an extension and an apotheosis of living; the expression

Four O'Clocks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Not yours to break across the dawn's wan page,
Your blossoms reddened by the edging sun;

Like to some dancer on a lonely stage,
With powers haunting and no pre-
tense won.

You spread the leisure of a queen who knows
Naught but her own sweet pleasure,
One who stares
And marvels at the ardor of the rose,
Baring her beauty to the dawn's cool airs.

But when the shadows lengthen down the grass
And violet twilight trembles on the rim,
You fling your flowers in a splendid mask of green
And feed our beauty hunger to the brim.

Thomas J. Murray.

In a granny chair, a little dear old Grannie, making octagon-shaped pieces to be joined into bright patterned counterpanes for every grandchild she had. On the opposite side of the table in another old chair sat a fine white shock-headed grandad, reading from a large Bible open upon his knees. He always chose the colors of print for the patchwork and kept count of how many thousands of pieces were sewn together. This room, as I remember it, had luster ware china, papier mache trays and tea-caddies, and a grandfather clock, near which hung a small, very valuable cabinet.

I used to run nearly a mile from my home in the town to this one of Grannie's—a wide road and then down a lane—in my hurry to be shown how to make a dolly's counterpane as good as Grannie's big ones. The high rustic gate led into the fruit garden, a three-cornered piece of ground, where trees had been planted singly. First came a large old albert nut tree, with branches

"The Salt of the Earth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thing which appears most desirable to mankind is that which they believe to be necessary to their well-being. The general use of common salt is due to the belief of its indispensability. It is well known that deer and certain other wild animals will make long journeys in order to obtain it; men in war-torn countries will pay extravagant prices for a mere handful of it; and even the root tissues of plants are said by some to need salt, in order to draw from the soil the refreshing water which is afterward to become sap. Then, too, certain salts are sometimes used as preservatives. It was in this last sense that Jesus figuratively employed the word when he addressed his disciples, saying: "Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be trodden under foot of men." Quoting this statement of our Saviour, Webster defines salt as "that which preserves from corruption or error." What could give the disciples the power to do this but the satisfying spiritual knowledge alone imparted?

The most gratifying tribute that can be paid to a Christian is that he possesses the "understanding heart," for which Solomon prayed so earnestly. Do not most people in the hour of need long to seek out the friend who, they believe, can understand their need, who can take the way-weary or sin-buried one into a loving, comforting consciousness, as the mother gathers to her bosom the weeping child? "The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them," to which Mrs. Eddy refers on page 367 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," go far toward removing pain and sorrow. The word "invalid" may not necessarily refer to a sick person; it may also mean one temporarily out of the line of normality, and in need of help mentally, morally, or physically.

The one who understands does not begin to blame the sufferer, and so make evil a personal issue. Harsh criticism too often antagonizes rather than heals. The sufferer did not make it his purpose to become sick; and the sinner may generally think he could not avoid sinning. The fact is, that both disease and sin are as impersonal as the air, and are never really a part of man, any more than the atmosphere is part of a house merely because the windows have been left open and the air has flowed in. Spiritual understanding heals by separating the belief in sin from man, who is the image of

God. Such understanding is divine, for it is absolute knowledge, not mere belief or human opinion. Such conviction is arrived at by the acceptance of irrefutable spiritual proof: it is above argumentation; therefore beyond the pale of difference. Understanding is the knowledge of man's oneness with divine Principle, and is the mental attitude which gives indomitable courage.

When once this point of understanding is gained, that man is wholly spiritual—our horizon begins to widen: that which appeared to be impossible now seems possible, because nothing can limit or confine the power of Spirit; that which seemed to be evil and unworthy is seen to be unreal. Spirit does not begin and end, come and go. Spirit is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. God is unchanging; therefore man's nature must be equally so. John said, "Now are we the sons of God;" and Paul, in the epistle to the Romans, declared: "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God; and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." The inheritance from the spiritual Father must be constituted of spiritual qualities. The understanding that man does possess this divine patrimony enables each one to use it in his daily life. This lifting of thought above the soil, above the false belief that the real man is material, sick, sinful, or limited in any direction, is the daily endeavor of the Christian. Christ Jesus said, speaking of his spiritual selfhood, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

In the church where the majority of the congregation are thus being uplifted, the gentle, unprejudiced, and humble will find the attraction of good so strong that no preparation they may have to make will be too great to prevent their thus seeking that "salt" to which our Master referred. There will be no empty seats, no inattentive listeners, no slack or indifferent workers. Neither will there be lack of funds; for understanding is the most precious of rubies. Understanding is like the mustard seed that grows profitably; like the leaven that makes the bread rise; like the dew that pulls its "catch" safely to shore. It does not waste away with use, but expands into fuller expression. It will eventually draw all men to the Christ. Truth. Like the piece of salt that favors a whole meal, the mental influence of those who possess this spiritual understanding is felt by many times their number.



St. Paul's. From Color Print by Ethel Kirkpatrick

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

wherever he goes, he views all differences between what he sees abroad and what he knows in his home town as woeful aberrations from morality and common sense. He takes his prejudices with him in a sealed box which he lays for safe keeping under his pillow at night. He goes forth with his suit case and his opinions and returns with his opinions and his suit case unchanged except for the garish labels pasted upon the latter. And it helps his case not at all to say that he commonly has but little time. So much the more reason for using wisely what he has. He is the duped of mere quantity, a victim of conscience. He is a clutterer of classic shades, an impediment of traffic, a mere perambulating dispenser of shillings and francs and lire to vergers and cicerones. All things considered, then, he is a poor creature. May his tribute decrease.

But the traveler, the genuine peregrinator—how one's heart warms to him! He makes no anxious preparation; he goes unarmed with guidebooks and wears beneath his civilian garb no chain-mail of prejudice and prepossession. In Rome he does as the Romans do, in Copenhagen as the Danes; and in the hundredth city of his wandering his wonder is still alert and his appetite keen for the endless variety he may see and approve in the great house of the world. Out of his country and himself he goes, throwing himself into the beneficent arms of circumstance. Although a traveler, he finds the state of rest more congenial than that of motion; for he loves to sink down into a place and become a fellow citizen with all whom he meets. Sitting by an old inn door he will watch a dozen parties of mere tourists come and go without stirring from his chair. The highways of "personally conducted tours" are not for him; but the lanes know him and the little by-paths, the sheltered villages where something of native simplicity still shows itself unspoiled by fame. He puts whatever guidebook he may come across to an unintended use, shunning most of the places which it tells him that he must see and choosing rather the places which it does not mention. Look for him not in Stratford but in Selborne. If he is not there the probability is that he has gone on his leisurely way to Abbotsbury.

Renaissance Art a Climax

The great fact of the Renaissance art is that it seems no more a vehicle, a "handmaid of religion," or of morality, but an end in itself. It may still accept the service, but completes it ambiguously, with a veiled smile and a proud gesture, like Apollo in the house of Admetus, knowing that it is beautiful in itself, and that the strange chime of union with which the human soul precipitates its love and longing into the sense of rhythm and pattern, and sees its travails and triumph transfigured by some magic of craft, is one of the ultimate goods of existence.

So the arts differentiate, disengage

themselves from architecture and from each other, stand alone, demanding their own values, insisting on the peculiar quality of the pleasure they each can give, though always with some sense of community in the final imaginative moment of surprise and delight.

Yet, by a natural enough paradox, having become self-conscious, they tend to a daring interplay, and sculpture is like painting in the Paradisiacal gates of Ghiberti, painting like poetry in the rhythmic liquid mournful beauty of Giorgione, who is, nevertheless, completely a painter. It is a synthetic as well as a self-conscious age. Yet, while art became conscious that it was an end in itself, it remained vitally, unalterably, involved with human affairs. This was its glory, to be as necessary as love or food. It was neither a mere vehicle of teaching nor a mere "escape" from life, the two extreme notions of mistaken moderns. It was an extension and an apotheosis of living; the expression

which intensified and enriched that living. . . . Art was the jeweled tree, that recurrent symbol wistfully indicating the human desire to make imperishable the perfection of a moment. . . . I speak, of course, as a steadfast believer in the great traditions of art—those which move in equal triumph through all powerful work, whether it bear our arbitrary labels of "classic" or "romantic," as one to whom immortality is a characteristic of real achievement, and a characteristic of which all true artists are proudly conscious. I speak also as one to whom no art can exist in the substance which affects and tests the artist and the quality of his medium. The Renaissance, being in one way a climax rather than a beginning, is burdened with the odium of the long decline thereafter, which, although varied and disturbed by schools and individual masters of invaluable quality, in their way, yet leaves a prevailing impression of slavish copyists of mighty innovators. But the beauty and excitement of that climax remain unaffected to all who possess the historic sense.—Rachel Annand Taylor, in "Aspects of the Italian Renaissance."

In the Furrows

From the cool and dark-lipped furrows breathes a dim delight
Through the woodland's purple plumage to the diamond night,
Aureoles of joy encircle every blade of grass
Where the dew-fed creatures silent and enraptured pass.
And the restless plowman pauses, turns, and, wondering,
Deep beneath his rustic habit finds himself a king.

—George William Russell.

Manner in Writing

The romantic manner, the manner of Shakespeare, and Coleridge and Keats, with its thrilling uncertainties and its rich suggestions, may be more attractive than the classic manner, with its composed and measured preciseness of statement. Nay, we may go further, and say that it is in the romantic manner that the highest pitch of poetry has assuredly been reached; in the perfect and felicitous specimens of that manner English poetry has given us something more poetical even than Greece or Rome ever gave us. But, on the other hand, the romantic manner lends itself, as the true classical does not, to inferior work. Second-rate conceptions, excitedly and approximately put into words, derive from it an illusive attraction which may make them for a time, and with all but the coolest judges, pass as first-rate. Whereas about true classical writing there can be no illusion. It presents to us conceptions calmly realized in words that exactly define them, conceptions depending for their attraction not on their halo, but on themselves.—Sidney Colvin.

LOOKING at some of Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick's work in company with a friend, one day, the writer commented upon the charm of this woodcut in question to his companion, who, by the way, knows a good deal about art. His companion protested that this was not a woodcut, it was a water color. The authority of the catalogue had to be appealed to before the skeptic became convinced.

Perhaps there was some excuse for his mistake, for Miss Kirkpatrick, who is a charming and talented painter of water colors, endows her woodcuts with some of the character of the former without in the least affecting or detracting from the nature and individuality of her prints. Miss Kirkpatrick's draftsmanship is everything that could be desired and her sense of proportion finds expression in all her work. In our reproduction St. Paul's, as always, grand and dignified, raises its dome above the riverside buildings. With very simple means the artist has succeeded in striking just the note of hazy London atmosphere, and the picturesque craft in the foreground with its black and green hills and red sails form a pleasing color scheme without unduly asserting itself. The water laps lazily against the low and muddy bank, out of which rise a couple of weather-beaten poles which add a picturesque touch of their own, and serve to break the monotony of the expanse of water.

Lavender Growing

The old English steeple cry, "Who'll buy my sweet lavender?" always vividly recalls my earliest recollection of seeing lavender growing. It was in a small square of garden entered through a tiny side gate from which a narrow path led up from the public roadway. High hedges on two sides hid it from the gaze of the few who passed that way, and a border of low-cut box—trimmed to a leaf- and bebbled paths, mere ribbons of things, surrounded this square. In the center was a round bed also bordered with box, and in the middle of this bed stood a huge, round, perfectly shaped lavender bush, a glorious thing in its season, with its fragrant spiked flowers.

The rest of this tiny garden had only old-world flowers growing there, "granny bonnets" of all shades, white "pinks," pink-rimmed Sweet Williams, tiny moss roses, fuchsia bushes, and honeysuckle.

Opposite the small entrance gate was a high rustic one which, as a child, I most carefully went through and fastened behind me, although being on that side of the garden with only the low box border to protect it from the fruit garden, it would have been far easier to have stepped over the little hedge.

This lavender garden was in front of a tiny house, the porch and front covered with roses and honeysuckle. Through this porch I used to walk straight into a low room with a window full of pure white and bright scarlet geraniums, and there invariably I found, sitting by a round table

strong enough for me to climb; then a very high pear tree, with plenty of fruit "to be gathered in the autumn, and eaten at Christmas, my dear." A large apple tree, a wonderful red egg-plum which showered its fruit down when Grandpa shook its boughs; a red-heart cherry tree, which was my delight, for not only did I feast under this tree, but I decorated myself with cherry earrings and necklaces. Lastly there was a crab apple tree, only of use to me for mixing with the cherries when I dressed up. There were hedges, too, of black, red, and white currants, golden and red gooseberries, and canes of wild and red raspberries. On one side of this garden—with a high hedge in front for protection—was a pond and a little rivulet, spanned by a little old rustic bridge, which led into a large meadow full of sunshine and shade. Long green waving grass grew luxuriantly and in their seasons kingcups, moon daisies, cuckoo flowers, cowslips, and maidenhair. Here were high hedges of pink and white may, rooks cawed from their rookery in the trees, a few ducks dabbled about in the long grass, and—occasionally—in wandered the Rector's cows!

A Boswell for Shakespeare

My friends tell me that any impressions of men of quality and genius have value, and undoubtedly Boswell's biography of Dr. Johnson confirms many mediocrities in their intention to accept a man's hospitality by describing his personal habits in a public journal. We would be very grateful for an account of Shakespeare not better than any one of the chapters in this book. If an Elizabethan had had a mind like Boswell's and had noted down all that he ever heard Shakespeare say, had pressed him with questions on his work, had noted his personal appearance, his habits of dress, his ways of eating, his effect on women, his likes and dislikes, the thousand and one small things which, when summed up, make a man out of a myth, how happy we should all be. . . . One could cry with vexation at the thought that there was no one with sufficient intelligence to keep a diary during those last few mysterious years in Stratford-on-Avon when Shakespeare, though still a young man as ages go, ceased to work at his "trade."—St. John G. Ervine.

The Theme

I have compared literary themes to musical ones. The novel may be considered as a tragic symphony, opera, or oratorio, with a whole orchestra. The essay is a little sonata, trio, sometimes a mere little song. But even in a song, how many melodic themes, harmonic arrangements, accents, and so forth! I could wish young writers, if they have any ear, to unravel the parts of a fugue, the themes of a Beethoven sonata. By analogy, they would learn a great many things.—Vernon Lee.

Morning in Central Park

When the morning sun
Spills his red lights among the
naked trees
And one by one
The hills awaken—and like wind-
played seas
Give back the music of the breeze,
When among film and tracery of
boughs
Stripped by the winter's teeth,
Green glow the sun-filled pines—O
Man unhouse
Your head of human walls—get from
beneath
Shut ceilings—let the skies take off
the roof
Of your small room—and into the
Park at seven
Go with tremendous stride—
Earth there is open wide
To the sun and the wind and the
amplitude of heaven! . . .

Even in the pale of the man-gardened
Park
The mystery of morn, the beauty and
the splendor
Through the groves are slipping, from
the boughs are dripping.
A miracle without us,
That yet the heart's core owns!—
Chant then the pebble-tripped waters
shut in stones,
Sparrows are over the turf chirping
and tripping,
And man's world sings in a swinging
circle about us!

O film of ice skimming the crystal
pool!
See, how it flashes in the wintry sun!
And hear the water splash!—how
clean! how cool!
And behold how visible, yea, on
every one,
The silences of enormous centuries
Brood on the rocks and the unstirring
trees!
Hushed be the heart! for with the
common dawn
A music, not of earth or sky, repeats—
The hymns that Milton heard on
singing morns,
The songs the winter sunrise sang to
Keats!
Gray reeling muffled mist-voice lifted
soft
Into deep Shakespeare's brain—these
may we hear
In memory of English verse that oft
Sings to the unforgetting ear. . . .

Then, O come back, come back to
where men plod,
Come back and bring the earth you
have annexed,
Replenish the waste city with your
wealth
Of sunrise health—
Soothe the poor brains toll-troubled
and perplex,
And do mighty works—you have
drawn from the sloping hill
Strength of strong crops—from sun-
enfused branches
Light, from morn, music—now your
heartstrings thrill
With power
You do the work of ten—
You are a man mighty among
men
You are to the City a ray of the
Dawn in the East!

—James Oppenheim.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1923

EDITORIALS

IN HIS message accompanying his approval of the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment in New York State, Governor Smith said:

Ignorance OR Hypocrisy?

contained as coming from the Chief Executive of the State of New York.

Yesterday the corporation counsel of New York City notified the police department that its members were in no way legally bound to enforce the constitutional provision, now that the state enforcement law had been repealed. He admitted a certain moral obligation resting upon the police to arrest violators of that law if they were actual witnesses of the violation, but absolved them fully and completely from any obligation whatsoever to follow up reports of violations, or to seek to detect lawless infringements of the Volstead Act.

Several thoughts are stimulated by this attitude on the part of the chief law officer of New York City. He is of the same political faith as Governor Smith, but the "solemn warning" of the Governor seems to be without influence upon his action. Can it be that he thinks that Governor Smith, who only shortly before had expressed a desire to "put my foot on a brass rail and blow off the froth," issued this "solemn warning" with his tongue in his cheek, and a wink in his left eye? At any rate, it is quite apparent that the corporation counsel, who, if the Governor's utterances are to be taken seriously, would be in danger of removal from his office, has no apprehension that he can by his friendly concessions to the liquor interests estrange or antagonize the Governor of New York.

Governor Smith is not a lawyer. Perhaps it might be fair to extend to him the benefit of the doubt, and say that he was not aware of the way in which lawyers might find in his message an excuse for withdrawing the police forces of New York from the service of prohibition. But, presumably, he has competent legal advisers. And, moreover, ignorance is not a complete or satisfying excuse for the erroneous determination of so vital a question as the relation of the State to the federal law. The horns of the dilemma are apparent. Upon one of them Governor Smith is infallibly impaled, for either he was ignorant of the true significance and effect of his action in approving the repealing act, or else he knew what the effect would be, and when he declared that it would not in any degree lessen obligation of peace officers of the State to enforce the law, he was guilty of hypocritical misstatement.

ONE of the ways in which class bitterness is aroused—and to no purpose—was recently shown in a publication

Fomenting Class Feeling

which makes no secret of its ultra-radical views and its championship of the "class war" as a method of settling the world's economic problem. On a principal page there appeared an alluring picture of a yacht race showing a large number of small sailboats lined out across a smooth sea in "the opening cruise of the season." The picture by itself was pleasing and harmless enough, but the turn given it by the caption writer was unfortunate, to say the least. After describing the scene, he added: "Unfortunately, the sport is possible only to the comparatively wealthy!—the majority of the workers under our present system cannot even witness such beautiful scenes." The italics, which are ours, are used to accentuate the innuendo. The facts as stated, of course, are true and most regrettable, but one cannot separate this use of a part truth from the motive which inspired it. The aim, of course, is obvious, to make less fortunate individuals discontented and envious in order that they may be more receptive to revolutionary propaganda.

All intelligent and fair-minded individuals will agree that the economic problem is peculiarly the problem of this age, and that although solution may be near, it is not yet in sight. Questions of peace and war are also problems, but there is reason to believe they would soon cease to be such if nations and individuals made sensible application of knowledge which is already theirs.

The solution of the economic problem, on the other hand, still eludes the most earnest study. Ready-made remedies of Marxism are seen more and more to be inadequate. Here is a great and intricate question which a very high and kindly order of public consciousness and conscience must work out. The indications are, however, that humanity must have somewhat of a change of heart before anything like economic or industrial democracy can be successfully—or even safely—attempted.

In the meantime every effort to make the members of one "set" in society sorry for themselves and hateful toward others will only increase the difficulties and delay the hour of settlement. This problem must be dealt with in an atmosphere of kindness and not of hate. It must be worked out in a positive rather than a negative way. Humanity will never rest content with any system or expedient which merely makes all the people poor by dragging down those who are able to live well. What the world wants is a system which will enable all people to enjoy a competency by raising up those who unfortunately are on the lower levels.

This is the problem for this age. Hatred will shed not light, but darkness, upon it. Negation, destructive expedients, to the extent that they are successful, will only make humanity as a whole poorer. If all the wealth in the world were divided equally among all its inhabitants, even the poorest would not be very much better off. The urgent need, therefore, is for some way of in-

creasing the available wealth of the world. What form this remedy will take, no man can yet foretell. The only certainties are that sober thought and long-suffering patience will be required. The so-called "working class" should not be told that they are to have yachts, motor cars and palaces by the short cuts of capital levies and the like.

THE renewed attack of the Council of Churches, in which are included not merely evangelical Protestant

churches, but Roman Catholic and Jewish, upon the twelve-hour day in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, cannot be ignored by the directors of that great institution. It declares truthfully that the recent report of the American Iron and Steel Institute in opposition to cutting down the twelve-hour day at this moment "shatters public confidence that was inspired by the creation of the committee a year ago at the request of the President of the United States." This statement on behalf of an organization representing to such a high degree the moral forces of the Nation, should not merely attract the attention of the president of the steel corporation, but of the President of the United States as well.

It is all very well, and wholly proper, to defer in some degree to the superior knowledge of the technicalities of operating great productive industries possessed by their officials. But it cannot be forgotten that those officials consider the matter mainly from the standpoint of immediate expense, and with direct, and often excessive, consideration of the interests of their stockholders. The time is past in all civilized countries when the interests of stockholders take precedence over the rights and immunities of men. The dollar in the dividend statement shall not count for more than the good health, the happiness, and the morale of the workers who make that dollar possible.

So great an organization as the United States Steel Corporation performs a distinctly public function, receives public support, and is charged with certain public responsibilities. One of those responsibilities is that it shall not degrade the morale of its workers below the standard of twentieth-century civilization.

None of the excuses for the twelve-hour day thus far set forth is convincing. If it is compelled only by labor shortage, why was it maintained with precisely as much insistence three years ago, when there was a great surplus of unemployed labor? If, as Judge Gary hints, it is made necessary in order to meet foreign competition, how does it happen that in no foreign nation is the twelve-hour day enforced in the steel industry? If it can be abandoned only at the price of increasing the cost of steel to the consumer, let it first be shown that every effort to substitute machinery for the more exacting and laborious forms of human labor has been seriously made. But even if the consumers had to pay in dollars a little more for steel, that would be fundamentally better, and in the end cheaper, than that they should get it at a lower price in dollars through the sacrifice by a great body of workers of all that goes to make life worth living and the relinquishment of most that helps to make a man a good citizen.

FOR a land so conservatively withdrawn from the main-traveled roads of the world, Afghanistan figures with surprising regularity in the news dispatches. Within half a dozen months what has one heard of it? First, the agents of Bolshevism were busy there over all sorts of engineering activities (and, imaginably, a little something of political sort,

Afghanistan and Its Minerals

too), though that chapter is closed; the Soviet Government has lost entrée to the Asian land of towering mountains. Then came word of French scholars reshaping what, for want of a better phrase, may be called the educational system of the country. Then, it was said on highly credible authority that Kabul and Angora had entered into a treaty of "mutual defense," under the terms of which either stood bound to come to the aid of the other "if attacked without provocation" by a third power. Then, Italian natural scientists were reported as locating for the Ameer whatever subsoil wealth his domain might hold. Then arrived official word from Paris of a thirty-year agreement, with the court of Amanullah by which the Foucher mission was to have free hand in archaeological research and exclusive rights in such endeavor. Then it was the Italians again, this time establishing an auto transport service, with news close following of a considerable purchase from the Indian Government of lorries and touring cars. Now the tale swings back to mineral development, with Washington, Vanderlip telling of a valuable oil concession granted him at Gharzi.

Recalling the antique fable of the sheep boy and his perpetually-cried "Wolf! Wolf!" one may be excused from comment, pro or con, upon this latest announcement, albeit it serves excellently, along with what has gone before, to exemplify the primarily "modern" note which the youthful Ameer of the Hindu-Koosh heights and valleys continues to sound in all he does. "Forward looking" he certainly is. Handicapped by a lack of funds, and a bred-in-the-bone conservatism of many of the most influential of his subjects, he yet has gone far along the new road. If his plans carry, he will bring Afghanistan as well up to today's occidentalized ways and standards as is possible for an essentially Oriental people, in the main super-prejudiced against all change.

In no direction is this progressive monarch seeking more his land's advance than in the development of its mineral resources. Already enough is known of these to warrant the statement that they are rich, even though little which is more precise may yet be affirmed. Iron, lead, copper and antimony probably are the leaders, in that order and in generous quantities; coal is now being

worked in the Kabul district and in paying quality; gold and silver are located, but neither of quantity nor quality has any exact report of these been made public. Topaz and lapis lazuli are very exactly located, and it may well be that the ruby mine of the country is to prove, under modern methods of working, as valuable as any known. The oil would appear problematic; the Vanderlip announcement was the first the world had heard of that particular (and desirable) deposit. Nor does one forget, in considering these items, that the great material need of the day is for decidedly enlarged mineral production, especially in fuels.

There is one inevitable direction in which these scarcely expected industrial activities are tending, and that is toward railway construction. Progressive, as clearly he is in many ways, the Ameer shows the conservative strain of his race when it comes to the question of railroads. Those who are acquainted with him, however, hold that it is now no more than a matter of a short time till there shall be authorized a survey for a line to link up the heart of Afghanistan with the Indian system, to the south. When that day arrives, another important chapter in the development of central Asia will be commenced.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that at the Congress of the Popular Party in Turin, Italy, strong insistence was

Proportion- alism in Italy

laid upon the virtues of proportionalism as practiced in that country, and the necessity of retaining it as the ideal electoral system, the actual situation there today renders this view distinctly questionable. It may be said at the outset that although Italy has held two elections under proportional representation, practically none but the members of the Popular Party really favor it today. This may suggest that possibly their adherence to the theory it represents is due partly to self-interest and partly to a more or less fanatical devotion to a fancied democratic idealism.

The actual machinery in use under this system in Italy is not hard to understand. The country is divided into electoral colleges, each returning a certain number of deputies. The elector votes in two ways, first, for the political party he favors as a group, as each party presents a list of candidates, and secondly, for the individual members of the party, chosen in the order of his preference. Then the candidates on every list who secure the greatest number of preferential votes are the individuals elected. Nothing, it would appear on the surface, could be fairer. But the system has produced in Italy certain glaring and serious weaknesses undeniable to an unbiased observer.

For example, it is true that the electors find themselves voting more for a policy than for a person, but a further result has been that those elected lose all touch with their constituents, while party executives are equipped with vastly increased power. If a man changes his party the situation becomes purely incongruous, for should he resign, he merely makes room for the next man on his former party list, and as there are no by-elections, he is entirely unable to consult with his constituents regarding his change of policy or to have it recognized by them. In other words, a deputy does not represent his constituency at all, but simply his party.

In consequence of this state of affairs there exists in the Chamber a muddle of opinions reflecting the condition of both constituencies and individuals. Many political groups, differing from one another largely only in name, conduct violent intrigues against their rivals. Coalition governments have followed one after another since the war without any noticeable success, and always with some of their constituent members on the verge of revolt. The Cabinet has not really represented anybody, but has been at the mercy of balancing groups. In a word, the apparently democratic electoral system has produced a most undemocratic form of government.

Some may urge that the present virtual dictatorship in Italy is serving as a check upon these abuses, but this seems hardly to be the true view of the situation, for even many of the Fascists expect that parliamentary government will return some day, and are urging various reforms with this thought in view.

Editorial Notes

BIBLES were first distributed in Japan by the American Bible Society in 1874. Since that date the Bible distribution among the Japanese has increased 874 per cent. From 1874 to 1883, the average distribution per year amounted to 46,849 Bibles. During the past decade the yearly average was 455,076, and during the last forty-nine years 10,922,179 copies of the Bible were scattered through the country. Voltaire prophesied the extinction of Christianity within a few decades. Within fewer decades than he had allowed, the house where he made his arrogant prediction was a center for Bible distribution. Truth will not down. Neither will it suffer defeat.

JUST who has the right of way in the skies of Brazil? This is a question that is disturbing a good many Brazilians, a question that is made important by the very rapid increase in the use of hydroplanes along the seacoast and the rivers of the country. In a recent issue of the Brazilian American, published in Rio de Janeiro, it is suggested that the Americas unite their legal intelligence to give to the world a code of aerial laws. Here, certainly, is a job for someone, and a job which, to a greater and greater extent every year, needs to be done.

PRESIDENT HARDING refers to the home as the Nation's greatest industry; and this despite great factories, automobiles, apartment houses and universal suffrage. It is a relief, in this highly industrialized age, to be assured that the west, at least, will not need to follow the road back to spinning wheels which Gandhi has prescribed in India in order to maintain the standards and the richness of the home and the strength of national life.

Japan in Manchuria

By FRANK H. HEDGES

JAPAN in Manchuria is not the Japan of Kyoto and Nara, nor even the partially westernized Japan of Kobe and Tokyo. At a glance, it does not seem to be a Japan that has adapted itself to foreign conditions and acquired a foreign polish, but rather to be a foreign institution that has taken on a Japanese overtone. The thick walls and double windows are utterly unlike the flimsy wood and paper partitions that fail to shut out the cold in Japan proper. The Russian stove that fights against a rigorous climate is more different than like the little charcoal brazier over which the Japanese warms his hands at home. The tall fields of waving grain do not resemble the rice paddies of the island coasts of the Pacific.

A long narrow strip of Manchuria, from the city of Changchun to the sea at Dairen and Port Arthur, was given to Japan as a result of its defeat of Russia in 1904. Through this strip runs the South Manchuria Railway. A few miles of land on either side are under the control of the Tokyo Government, while at Dairen this leased territory widens as does a fan. The history of Japan in Manchuria during the past twenty years is largely the history of the South Manchuria Railway, for the railway company has been the paternal institution which has developed coal mines, which has founded schools and hospitals and hotels, and which, through its great industrial activities, has called thousands of pioneers from the homeland of Japan.

Before the Japanese gained economic control of much of South Manchuria, the Russians had held it in their power. What is now a Japanese line had been built by Russia. The Russians, too, had poured into the country, and many, many of them remain.

When the Far East was not of the world but merely a world unto itself, the sons of Manchuria swept down from the north and conquered all of China, placing their own kingly family on the Dragon Throne of the Empire. In these later years the invasion has been reversed, and every year sees thousands of Chinese, thousands of long-limbed, strong-backed peasants and coolies from the sacred province of Shantung and from Honan and Chihli, trekking northward into Manchuria.

In Yokohama the Chinese have imported a Chinatown; in Manchuria the Japanese have not imported a city of Japan but are building up a city of the twentieth century, the type of city that one finds in a young, prosperous, growing country, whether it be the American west or the Commonwealth of Australia.

It constitutes, perhaps, a tribute to the ability of the Japanese to recognize that they are able not only to adapt themselves to changed conditions, but to shape both those conditions and themselves into an integral unit which is an improvement, taking local circumstances into consideration, over both the atmosphere in which the Japanese have been reared and the new one into which they have been projected. The Japanese in Manchuria have not been "assimilated." Neither do they remain as they were in Tokyo or Osaka, in Sendai or Nagoya.

In the city of Changchun, which is the northernmost of the Japanese cities in the country and, therefore, the most striking laboratory, and in its Japanese life and culture there is something of Kyoto and Nikko, of the Shinto faith and of the tea ceremony, it is true, but it is not a dominating element. There is also something of Manchu and of Confucian ethics, but neither does this color the mass as a whole. Since the Russians preceded the Japanese, there is also something of Petrograd and of Vladivostok; and since Japan is now a part of the world, there is something of England and America, of France and Italy, working through the Japanese.

An integral unit? No; but there are dissimilar lines which are converging toward a unit. Japan is new in Manchuria, and it is not to be expected that conditions should take a perfected or immobile form before long years have passed.

Since architecture and topography are perhaps the most striking and easily seen aspects of culture, it is interesting to study them in Changchun. The Japanese section of the city, like that at Mukden and Dairen, and like Washington, D. C., is laid off in rectangles, upon which have been superimposed on a wider scale streets that intersect diagonally. The regularity and symmetry of the streets and of the city plan are totally un-Japanese. Neither is it the peculiar plan of any one nation, but rather a well-ordered plan worked out by engineers in their offices for the sake of utility and beauty, and not a folk product evolved from experience. Perhaps this is the dominant note of Japan in Manchuria—it is not following the old folk ways of the Japanese or of any other people, but is attempting to put into concrete practice those ideas which modern study and thought, rather than experimentation, pronounce good.

For instance, on the outskirts of the city there are now being erected several modern-style apartment houses. In an American city the size of Changchun no such apartment houses would be built, and certainly not on the outskirts of the city. Land would be too cheap. Changchun is doing it. They are of the style of architecture typical of a growing American city seeking room upward for expansion.

The business buildings of Changchun are two, three, or four stories in height and are of stone and brick. The few flimsy, stucco-covered, frame buildings, the type so common in Japan, are relics of Japan's first few years of occupation. The new buildings are all of substantial materials, built to stay and built with the idea of still being useful when Changchun shall have trebled or quadrupled in population, for Changchun, like all pioneer towns, is confident and optimistic of its future.

The rice used in Manchuria is imported from Japan, but the resident Japanese eat much meat. Kimono and sandals may be seen on the streets, but it is more common to see a Japanese in coat and trousers and leather shoes. There are a few jinrickisha, but the ordinary means of travel is by Russian droshky. Although there are more than 10,000 Japanese residents, but one Shinto shrine and one Buddhist temple are to be seen, while there are two Christian churches.

Japan in Manchuria is not the Japan of Kyoto and Nara, nor even the Japan of Tokyo and Kobe. At a glance there seem to be more points of difference than of similarity. But, of course, the Japanese in Manchuria is the son of Dai Nippon, the subject of the Emperor, as truly in Changchun as in Kyoto. The Japanese in Manchuria, however, is not the conservative son of Japan but the progressive. There is, therefore, none of the ancient conservatism of Japan present. Japan at home is adapting western civilization to fit peculiar Japanese needs; Japan in Manchuria dips her fingers into the modeling clay of western civilization and of the culture of the homeland, taking both and combining them with other ingredients to shape into a new type of civilization that will be neither Japanese nor western, neither Chinese nor present-day modernism, but a new combination.